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## MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

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he results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, a

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Troubles of Apple Growers.

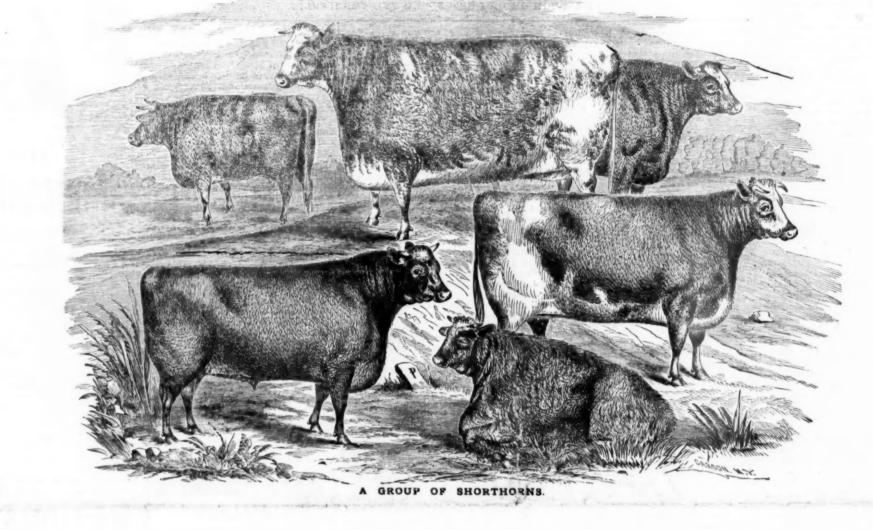
For many years the growing of spples has for the majority of farmers become a much more uncertain business than it used to be. This year the crop is generally deficient except in some especially favored ocalities which did not produce a crop last year. It is the tendency of apple trees to grow fruit every year, a fuil erop one year and a more moderate crop the following scason. This season the weather has been too dry

more fruit than comes to maturity. It But a more hopeful era has come. Some farmers are hopeful. They know that this paper. they are working with nature, and though nature seems at times to be preverted, that is not its permanent condition, but comes from not understanding the laws of nature well enough. When in the world's economy by those insignifithose are learned the perversities of nature cant organisms, by basilli and bacteriawill be done away with. Modern scientific Some interesting experiments in scientific growing business more successful. Yet Lord Rosebery's Sectish estate, Dalmeny every once in a while even the scientists Park, under the direction of John Hunter, fall enough at least to show them that they F. I. C., F. C. S., to determine the past have not learned everything. The older scientists recognize this. It is only the fresh young men who have been studying log plant growth. These experiments are under the scientists who believe that their instructors know everything as is perhaps ber of the Nineteenth, Century. proper while they are themselves under

Apple trees, planted and cared for as used able conditions for bringing out a full set tunate, for where the apples were entired destroyed, the coding moth had nothing to crops of soil bacteria as it is to have the being subdivided into 16 plats, which were moderate apple grops every year since.

themselves as to make blight worse than it life absorbs large quantities of nitrog- post form, but it was found that it could be would otherwise haue been. After every enous products from the soil, and applied hot when the land was being care 1 for, there must be several seasons of lost, they are the most d flight and kill the bacteris, and it was rapidly concomparative unproductiveness from ex- costly of the soil elements to replace. The verted into the estbonate of lime in the fungous diseases, as well as from the expants out of four of nitrogen, but selence chanically ground to a powder. Besides haustion of vital ty from overbearing. This has not yet found an artificial way of catch- the good results thus produced by stimulatness of the apple-tree borer which works have expended much time and money in the it was found that on land thus limed the worst in unthrifty trees and makes them search. The nitrate beds of South America grops were much better where the sulphate begins to neglect his trees the borer comes gas retort are the chief sources of the supplied with nitrate of sods. The experito his aid and kills them off, to leave more world's supply of nitrates for agricultural ments have also emphasized the importance that nature seems often to side against the and these have not met the losses of the particularly for the potato and other rout weakest. It is a needed lesson to teach fields. Millions of acres of lands have gone crops, and for the leguminous plants. fore productive and profi abla-

apple crop of 1896 was that few apple grow- be set at work making nitrates the great of working the land, and followed by four



Bacteria Help Farmers.

Science is learning more and more about described in an article in the current num-

to be common, will make a full crop only McAlpine began about 18 years ago when once in five or six years. Waere insects they were both lecturers in the Elinburgh entirely prevented from bearing and even chemical analyst and lecturer on agricult the fermentation of beer naturally turned Lord Rosebery, and in the spring of 1885 a by the roots of the plant." of blossoms with the weather afterward his attention to the importance in such well-quipped laboratory was fitted up and for growing a crop of applies. Every tree chemical process of having present only Mr. Hunter was put in charge of the work. that was fairly healthy made an apple crop the proper forms of actuating organisms and Part of the station was deveted to testing that year. This was a miracle of nature's when he and Professor McAlpine discovered the relative productiveness of different own doing. But it is easily accounted for. that the nodules on the roots of lega kinds of grain, potatoes and other crops, There were few apples anywhere and minous plants were the homes of colonies part to bacteriological research, and the renone in some places. These last were for- of bacteria, it struck them that it might be mainder was worked as a miniature farm, feed on and was exterminated. Tais hap-right ferments in beer. By means of a all differently manured on a regular system. pened so generally that there have been careful series of experiments they were In the first season the beneficial results of fewer codling moths anywhere ever since, able to demonstrate that the bacteria of the a small dressing of ground lime were so and but for bad seasons we should have had root nodules possessed the power of ab- marked that the system of applying to Another reason why the apple crop has been small since the great "boom" crop of of the plant. The importance of this dis-1896 is that trees overbore and so exhausted covery lay in the fact that whereas plant since. At first this was applied in a comfull crop of any fruit, unless the tree is these are carried away in the crops and worked, as the quantity was not enough to haustion of the tree from insects and from atmospheric air contains about three soil. The lime used was burned shells, melast has greatly increased the destructive- ing and fixing it, although many persons ing the production of nitrogen in the soil, still more unthrifty. So when a farmer and the ammoniacal products of the coal of ammonia had been used than on land from for those worth growing. It is thus use outside of the barnyard mauure bed, of potash in the soil for every crop, and that all should be made strong, and there- barren for lack of nitrogenous maouring, when all the other elements of plant life manure, supplemented with four hundred-The worst of all the results of the great were present in their soil. Could bacteria weight of ground lime, applied at the time analysis may show as the percentage of lat

all through the Eastern States, and in many it could hardly be given away, and thou- out an investigation regarding the nitrify- in the Nineteenth Century says, "The with beets causes them to give a great them, for the gradual reduction of the bard 1897, by reason of the unusually large grain all through the Eastern States, and in many places late frosts nipped the blossoms after places late frosts nipped the blossoms after the buds had too far advanced. This destroyed many crops where, but for late freeling sering in spring, there might have been at least a full bloss ming.

But even after the fruit has set it has to encounter a multitude of insect posts, which store the more amount of meaning than the set of the sering that the set of the sering that the set of the sering the nitrify. It is rarely considered that water is far the full that set of the set of the states o mediums of cultivation. Upon the addi- the various groups of soil organism. tion of lime in the form of old mortar to bacteria produced nitrates. The practical plants-clovers, beans, pear, vetsher, etc. Potatoes are poor feed for cows, or, unless has but one pound of water in it. If, then, indicates a rapid growth in its popularity. application of these observations appeared soon in their lectures. They denounced the bacteria which possess the property of plan then prevalent with many farmers of being able to absorb the free nitrogen of even for fattening stock. Two years ago, much more is it necessary that water should research has done much to make the apple farming have been in progress recently at six tons to the acre of hot lime, declaring the use of the plant. Bacteriological science teria in the soil, and they recommended in stroy the nitrifying and other advantageous draw out of the pits, many farmers tried to well summered are half wintered. For any its place an annual or biennial dressing of soil organisms, whereas carbonate of lime, get something out of these potatoes by feed. want of condition just now is rarely ever which bacteria play in the nutrition of lime compost or carbonate of lime to the such as is found in lime compost, is highly ing them. We cautioned them not to feed repaired, but brings disaster. Good care of affairs. One is the abundant corn teria to produce the needed nitrates.

ers took pains to thin their apples when problem of fertilization would be practi- hundredweight of superphosphate, one

while others were called nitrate germs, of the plant, the bacteria of the soil are the little corn. Ot all the roots grown carrots It is rarely considered that water is far the increase in 1899 over preceding years, is

the culture medium, they found that the excrescences on the roots of leguminous Jersey and Guernsey cows. -are the camping grounds of myriads of applying heavy dressings of from four to the atmosphere, and render it available for when there was an immense crop of potathat the caustic lime killed the useful bac. has also proved that caustic lime will de- so low that the potatoes did not pay to exacting for the safety of the flock. Sheep plant life and the best methods of promot. surface soil, where it would aid the bac- beneficial to these advantageous soil or; and potatoes to milch cows. Those who fet isms, and in fact a due proportion of lime They also found that these lime com- compounds in the surface soil, where these cept in small amounts, they were more exemined and sorted out late gauge, as the pounds in the surface soil served a further organisms are found in greatest numbers likely to do harm by causing scours, and conditions may vary. Then the treatment The experiments were begun in 1895 and important purpose by preventing the sol- and in greatest activity, is absolutely essen- that they were worth very little per bushel, were the outcome of observations upon uble silicates from being taken up by the tial to the due discharge of their functions. plant life which Mr. Hunter and Professor roots of t e plants, and thus making the The bringing about, therefore, in the soil of stalks of grain hard, brittle and lacking in those conditions which favor the developfeed qualities. Their teachings met with ment and action of those nitrifying and and fungous diseases ab und they may be agricultural curriculum. Mr. Hunter was a much opposition, and it was not until 1895 other advantageous organisms is the great that Mr. Hunter got a chance to put them aim and end of scientific manuring, for the Eilled outright. That is the condition of oral chemistry and brewing science, and to the test of practical experience. A Mr. farmyard and artificial manures, applied to many neglected apple orchards in all the Professor McAlpine was lecturer on botany Drysdale, an old pupil of Mr. Hunter's, had the soil are not taken up direct by the older paris of the country today, and has and botsnical adviser to the Highland and become land agent at Dalmeny Park, and plants, but go in the first place to feed crops natural habit of feeding, they will do the and conformity with their habits and been for many years. Yet in 1896, only Agricultural Society of Scotland. Mr. began some experiments on his own hook, of soil bacteria, which in turn provide the rest. three years ago, nature produced the favor- Hunter's researches into the mysteries of and finding these satisfactory, he interested highly elaborated materials to be absorbed

Potatces as Feed for Cows. The editor of the Mich'gan Farmer comments on the theoretical value of carrots, sugar beets and ordinary beets as feed fo stock, and remarking that he has no personal experience in feeding either, aske we ether potatoes cannot be substituted for these roots, alleging that the potatoes are much more easily grown, and would therefore be more generally used as stock feed if | must go to the market. they are as good as the roots named. There are in these statements so many erroneous ideas that we feel moved to reply. It is not, weather. But this protection, it is to be Breeder. we think, true that potatoes can be more easily or cheaply grown than beets. either sugar or the common fodger varieties. So the premises on which the question of substituting one for the other fails. An agre of beets or, what are as good, mangel wurtzels, will yield three to five times as much weight as most agree of pera oes. And for feeding to cowr, at beets are far preferable. Carrots are harder to grow than either beets or potatoes, as great change of temperature between day they require more band work in weeding and night while small. But an acre of carrots will so far outyield the potatoes that the money

rated two per cent. of fat, while both sugar "With a moderate dressing of farmyard beets and beets for fodder are rated at only like old John Randolph, who once declared held by all the best authorities to be harmone per cett, of fat. But whatever chemical he would go ten miles to kick a sheep. of course sold at very low prices. Much of and Professor McAlpine proceeded to carry weight of ammonia," the writer best butter should have. Feeding cows not need a large stomach, nor a series of worst negligenees. It leaves him free to drive her on the road.

cost per bushel is less for the carrots.

more fruit than comes to maturity. It But a more hopeful era has come. Some many difficulties that so many difficulties that so many difficulties that the general supply of breadstuffs in the winter than it is in the summer. It is now a proved scientific fact that the ties would entirely discourage farmers. season and sold for high prices. We hope for they could not induce the organisms to decomposition of organic matter in the soil the channel islands, and it is possibly this. Sheep that are feeding on dry food are de-They do to some extent. But naturally to tell how this was done in future issues of produce nitrates in any of the ordinary is due to bacterial action, to the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of it can be ordinary is due to bacterial action, to the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of it can be ordinary is due to bacterial action, to the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of it can be ordinary is due to bacterial action, to the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of it can be ordinary is due to bacterial action, to the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of it can be ordinary in the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of its can be ordinary in the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the weight of the action of feeding on succellent food, combined with prived of three times the action of the action o the mild winter that prevails there, that has which they get when on pasture. Ten was unusually short, and the fact that the "It is also a proved fact that the wart-like helped develop the milking qualities of pounds of green grass has eight pounds of demand for corn continues in the face of an

cooked, for any other stock. Except a few sheep on pasture will drink, which they to keep the bowels loose, they are not good will do frequently in the summer, how toes almost anywhere, and the price went even if fed with the greatest care.

Practical Sheep Husbandry.

They have excellent grinding apparatus what we call the tonic mixture. provided by nature, and if they are fed in the way which is consistent with their contrary, they need every possible attention do. Those who made liberal purchases

mischievous to a flock in the winter than adapted, as to their teeth and digestive too much cold. lustinet teaches sheep to organs, to short, fine food. To graze on protect themselves against cold in the short herbage and to clip the tender shoots of losing. Thousands of dollars were actwinter by huddling together, but there is no of bushes is their vocation. Hence the way of escape against overheating by over- "roughness" of a farm is not desirable or of the fall and the green grass which con-

winter there are many things to think of of corn, even, are too rough fodder for that are especially important. Sheep are them. The best possible dry feeding of be some time before the boom subsides, keep for three purposes—the fleece, the sheep is early out, tender clover hay, with and meanwhile the stock feeders and lambs and the carcass, which some time the addition of sliced roots. This is the best

understood, is only against dry cold; wet with quite a moderate temperature will chil an animal which will withstand 3350 temperature in the dry and still atmosphere. A dry foot and a dry back are paramount necessities for a sheep at any season of the year. It will not do to overgrowd sheep in needed Preservative."

In the dry and still atmosphere.

There are various agents now abroad in sheep industry in this country made a year or two sg.! Here we are actually in the needed Preservative."

L'quid Milk midst of dollar wool, and raisers can hardly a close stable. This immediately makes Sweet," and several such nostrums in-mischief, first by causing disease of the skip, tended incidentally to keep milk from leas, and we think for other stock also, the by which the wool is loosened, and the souring, and primarily to gather in the and they are not to be had withlungs become disordered by reason of the farmer's loose change.

important. The restless habit formed dur- tive is the same. It is formaldehyde,oost per bushel is less for the carrots.

In the table of nutritive value which the

In the table of nutritive value which the Michigan Farmer publishes, carrots are sacrificed flocks of valuable sheep, but it diet for the human species. It is not has demoralized the people, until many feel strictly and seriously poisonous, but it is more than you can handle and feed gon-

analysis may show as the percentage of fat:

Sheep are naturally herbivorous, and
in potatoes, it is practically nothing when mischief is frequently done by overcrowd
It is the same material now largely in given.

Ohio. it comes to butter making. The cream ing them with grain, when their digestive milk for testing. It will certainly keep

water in it, while as many pounds of hay increased supply of home grown breadstuffs

The times between seasons are the most them to any kind of stock found that, ex. is not lost. The flock should be carefully should be judiciously varied as circumstances may require. Some of the ewes will need careful nursing, and for this a suitable building should be provided, where about the success of the business early this attention may be given. It will be an As a rule sheep do not need ground feed. excellent thing to provide a good supply of for feeders, and some did not make the Sheep are not robust animals. On the

const tation. This is most applicable Too much warmth is infinitely more to their feeding. They are naturally even suitable for them. It will not do to There are many things always to consider throw a bunch of stalks of corn to sheep, as in regard to a flock. But at the outset of it may do for cattle or horses. The blades a boom that is sure to carry prosperity possible dry, coarse feeding for the winter. Nature provides the sheep with a suffi- Ewes may be kept in the best condition on boon to their owners. Wool continues to cient coat to keep them warm in the coldest this feed without grain.—American Sheep

Milk Preservatives.

milk preservative.

In all those several cases which have been reported to the Vermont Experiment sheep and cattle in view of the downward In the feeding of sheep, regularity is most Station the chemical basis of the preservaful to the digestive system.

enjoy the filth of an unclean stable, to save himself the trouble of cleaning his cans, to be as loose and lazy and wicked as he

This is not to say that the man who uses Preservative, Freezene and the like is necessarily that sort of a fellow; but these chemicals do protect him from the results of negligence and ignorance, and seem, to the unprejudiced observer, to offer the careless mikman an undeserved salvation from his sins.

#### American Corn Abroad.

The growing popularity of American corn in all parts of the world is illustrated by the November statement of exports of breadstuffe, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. It shows a larger quantity of oorn exported in the 11 months ending with November, 1899, than in the corresponding months of any preceding year, and at a higher rate per bushel than in any year since 1895. The total exports of corn in the 11 months ending with November, 1899, were 185,832,659 bushels, valued at \$74,742,127, while in the corresponding months of last year the 185,284,340 bushels exported only brought \$68,513 147, the average export price in the 11 mouths of 1899 being 40 cents per bushel, against 37 cents in 1898 and 31

cents in the corresponding months of 1897. That the growth has been steady and rapid is shown by a comparison of the figures of 1898 and 1899 with those of 1893 and 1894. In 1893 the exports of corn in the eleven months ending with November were 48 602 183 bushels and in 1894 37 910,232 bushels, the total for 1898 and 1899 being more than four times as much as that of 1893 and 1894. In corn meal the growth is equally rapid, the exports during the eleven months of 1893 and 1894 being, respectively, 235,241 and 287,094 barrels, while in the eleven months of 1898 the figures were 773,083 and in 1899 798,111 barrele.

Most of the corn exported goes to Europe and its popularity seems to be gaining there. To the United Kingdom the exports of corn in the ten months ending with October were in 1899 69,332,800 bushels, many, 35,804,109 bushels in the ten months. of 1899, against 34,888,831 in the ten months of 1898 and 27,472,388 bushels in the ten months of 1897; to France the exports in 1899 were slightly less than those of 1898 or

#### Western Live Stock Feeding.

The profits of stock feeding in the West promise to be much better than many stockmen anticipated early in the season, and the cattle industry was never in bet ter shape than this season. Several things have contributed toward this state gave the grass time to cure well for all feeding purposes. The stock has consequently come up to the winter season in fine condition, and they ought to winter well with a reasonable amount of care, in the season because of the high prices purchases that a little more confidence in the situation would have advised them to

have found their profits surely coming to them. The open condition of the fall made the cost of feeding the stock exceedingly small, and now, with corn as low as 22 cents per bushel for feeding, there is no chance ually saved the stock feeders by the lateness tinged well up to winter.

All of this is giving to the stock business to thousands interested in cattle. It will breaders will make the most of the situation. Sheep have also proved a great soar upward, and from present indications the clip will make enough profits to many thousands of farmers to more than offset their losses in the past few years. Look out for the man with the patent How strange this all seems when we consider the prophecies of utter rule to the supply the demand for sheep. Everybody is anxious to aid more sheep to the flocks, out the slow process of breeding. Wil it pay to continue breeding more boom, and the fact that everybody else is possible? Assuredly it will if we hold fast to conservative methods. Do not breed fied in getting as many animals ahead as E. P. SMITH. Ohio.

they blossomed too fully, and most of the cally solved.

Solve was undersized and poorly colored. It is untable only only for milk from souring; and it thus enables the bundred white, waxy and without the grain that the coons fodder. Grain-eating animals do slovenly dairyman to cover up many of his bought Made Wellington (2.191) and will hundredweight of fermented bones, two from milk from cows fed on potatoes is apparatus is suitable only only for herba- milk from souring; and it thus enables the Father Kennedy, Danbury, Ci., has



Live Stock Notes. The Journal of Agriculture of Canada

ublishes an abstract of a lecture by Mr. D. M. McPherson, who tells how he grows and fattens pigs at two cents a pound live weight. We condense it somewhat, for the information of our readers.

The hest pigs are a cross between the Berkshire and Yorkshire. They are most easily fattened. They are weaned at seven weeks old, and kept in the house three or four weeks longer before being turned out. of clover, receiving in addition a half pound of grain a day each, which is gradually increased to three pounds a day. They are 200 pounds each at seven months old, when is the time to slaughter them. The clover fields should not be of over two or three acres, as not more than 70 to 80 p'gs should

The clover is sown as soon as the snow goes, using 12 pounds of seed to the sore. later crops in the rotation.

raising three years ago, buying 1500 head. to occupy the advance line of dairy prog As they have not sold a sheep they now ress. It is unalterably opposed to all have 4500 head, and they have sold wool kinds of victous substitutes and fraudulent them. The sheep have doubled in value or should invite and encourage the co-operanearly so per head, and as they have three tion of other States in cutting this plague times the number they began with, the spet from the body of our dairy industry. flock represents nearly six times as much money as they invested. They have now opening of the question box. Among the fine two year old wethers, but think it pays questions which scemed to awaken most better to keep them and sell the wool than it would to sell the sheep.

The importance of keeping cattle combeen delivering at some of the Western chase a thoroughbred sire. Quicker returns Farmers' Institutes. He fattens steers to might be obtained in other ways, but the turn off at less than a year old, and claims out would be correspondingly greater. to make a profit of \$10 per head after charging all feed at market prices. He weighs and what is the remedy? The causes are them every month, and when he did so one manifold. Many cases come from injury. month he found one steer which had gained but 10 pounds, while the others had gained the use of rations which do not contain from 60 to 75 pounds each. He seemed to sufficient of the albaminoid foods. There eat as well as the others and to be thrifty, are many so-called remedies, none of which and he thought the record of the previous can be depended upon in all cases. weighing must be wrong. At the end of the next menth he was weighed agair, and he had gained 15 pounds, while the others dition of Cheese and Butter Factories in Cheese Making," but their character was had made the same gain as before. Then New York State" based upon replies rebe began to look for the cause of the tropble, and he found that his stall floor was not level, so that the fore legs of that he thought that while in no one case were steer were strained a little as he stood there, though not enough to lame him. This was remedied at once, and the next month showed a gain of 90 pounds. Mr. Hayes thought that the little uncomfortable position had cost him about 150 pounds

to remain so. There may be places where the fine-wooled or the long-wooled sheep are the best, and if there are, those who have them know it. But for the average farmer and keeper of small flocks we think the mutton breeds and their grades on the Merino are much the best. They have a good fisece, a good careass, and a strong constitution, and they will give a profit when they are sheared, when the lambs are Those who have begun to grade up their flocks with a male of pure breed should not change excepting to get another and a etter one of the same breed. A half breed may be very well and a three-quarter breed may be better, but a half dezen different breeds all mixed is a mongrel, and in a flock of them most will be scrubs of the meanest sort.

When the grade of cattle known as 'stockers and feeders," or cattle well grown but not well fed, sell at prices varying from \$2.40 to \$4 50 per hundred pounds, or a difference of \$21 on a steer weighing 1000 pounds, it means that there is great difference between the best and the poorest animals; a difference not only in their readiness to take on fat when well fed, but a difference in shape or build, and in whether the extra flesh put on them will be in what are called the choice cuts that sell at a high price or the cheaper parts of the animal. What causes this difference? It is in the breeding of the animal. A pure bred bull and cow of the beef breeds turns out a calf of the right shape and with the feeding quality. The pure-bred buil mated with a scrub cow may inherit the qualities of the stock which has for many generations been bred and fed with a view to beef qualities, but from the scrub bull and the scrub cow there can be but a scrub calf. and neither feed nor care can make him anything but a scrub steer that must be

The Western and Southern farmers are The Western and Southern farmers are price of lumber this year has brought learning this lesson, as may be seen by the it about that there is little differsales we have occasionally reported of pure. bred bulls at hundreds or even thousands of dollars each. It seems extravagant prices, but when we add \$21 to the value of every animal bred from them when it is two years old, and \$30 or \$35 to the value of each one when fixed for the butcher, the money comes back quickly and with a good interest. The fat cattle that sold at \$6 50 per hundred pounds have eaten but little more than those that sold at \$8.50 to \$4, and they weighed more pounds. The scrub buil must be banished from our stock-breeding farms, and the price of the registered animal will

#### Dairymen's Convention.

speakers on the list were among the best not having a value comparable to the selling of the well-known experts in the dairy price.

devoted to the address of welcome and Products as Substitutes for Meats," refer reply, the address by the president and ring to the digestible value of both milk lows: Put in 207 tabs, taken out 7837 tabs. transaction of business of the association, and cheese and comparing the little waste stock 61,778 tubs, sgainst 84,217 tubs same and an address by ex-president J. S. Shat- in cheese to that in meat. She also showed time a typer. For the corresponding week tuck upon dairymen's mistakes. Of these the many ways in which cheese could be last year no butter was put in and 8436 tube he said: Some of the most common mis used in cookery.

netjalways make the best of what they have under the circumstances. Another is that farmers often try to keep too many cows. Setter keep fewer cows and keep them wel than try to keep more.

Farmers should raise more of their own cows and not depend upon buying them. A good dairy cow can be raised cheaper than one can be bought at present prices He referred to the change brought about in dairy affairs by shipping the milk instead of making up the product at home as in early

The President spoke upon "Dairy Re form," and called attention to the fact From 20 to 30 of them can be fed on an acre that during the last few years observing milk, better butter, better cheese must be kept in this way until they weigh 150 or the wheels of progress would run down pounds each. They have plenty of tlean furnished to the consumers at less money, Dairymen who kept books found on the meat, or muscle, and can be made to weigh first day of January that the cow that had given milk only six months out of 12, and had given an aggregate of only 2500 to 3000 pounds at that, had not paid her board. Man, the greatest product of nature, set out to determine how he could better things.

Improvement has come along several lines. The first is economy of production The nightly frost and morning thaw cover The product of the dairy must be put on the seed, and when warm weather comes it the market at less cost to the producer. Ingrows rapidly, and it is ready for the pigs vention came in here to help the dairyman when four inches high. The acre of land Next comes the beneficent lesson that grows 6000 pounds of pork, which at two "cleanliness is next to godliness." There sents a pound gives \$100 an acre for the must be no carelessness in farm manage slover crops, and it leaves the land in the ment. A greater variety of products best of condition and well manuredfor the had its place in helping out the farmer. New markets have been found. It is the duty of the State Dairymen' A firm in South Dakota went into sheep Association to walk in the front rank and mough to pay all the expenses of keeping imitations of honest dairy products. We The afternoon session began with the

interest were the two following: A man with limited means desires to im prove his breed of cows. Which is better for him, to buy a thoroughbred sire, to buy fortable if we would have them thrive is high-grade caives or to purchase thorough-well illustrated by a story told by Mr. John bred cows. The discussion which followed W. Hayes of Wisconsip, in an essay on indicated that the best method under the Baby Beef and Sliage," which he has conditions of the question would be to pur-

> What is the cause of aboution in cows, It may also be due to improper feeding, by

Professor H. H. Wing of Cornell University presented a paper upon " The Conceived, from 148 factories, to a circular of to the space we have. We may refer to questions sent them. From these replies them later conditions and surroundings entirely satis- E B. Voorhees, director of the New Jersey factory, the general condition might be Experiment Station, upon "Progressive

There are many ways and opportunities for improvement, and while much has al- needed not only in one line of the dairy bluefish 15 cents; whitebalt, smelts, mackready been done there still remains much to business, but in all lines, and that the con do along this line. At the farm, in the care sumer as well as the producer should be We fear that the demand for wool will of the milk before taking it to the factory better informed in the matters of good tead many to try another year to get back or creamery, in the surroundings of the dairying. There are two essentials for into the lines of heavy wooled sheep, by factory, in the manufacture of the butter or progress: first, reduce, the cost of productrossing their flocks with such. We hope cheese, and in the care of the finished prodnot, for we think the mutton breeds are uct, attention to the minutest details is the production. Of the kinds of materials and less water this year, and only 21 pounds even yet the most profitable and are likely absolutely essential to insure the best and to be fed, Mr. Voorhees spoke at are required, less weight being lost in drymost satisfactory results. In too many length, and impressed the point that instances there exists a carelessness in ref- not only the kind of food should be the Pacific coast are larger and of much erence to these details.

He was followed by ex-Gov. W. D. ent day. Then grain farming was the prin. duce a dairy article that will sell itself tention, there has been a gradual but crease the consumption of old ones. marked change. The value of farming land | The dairymen were requested to remem has increased from \$8 to over \$60 per acre. ber the coming exhibitions of dairy prod and Wissonsin has taken a front rank in ucts at Buffalo, N. Y., and at Paris.

dairying business.

The speaker pointed out the characteris- tax on olso. ties of the dairy cow: A large muzz'e, large nostrils, a full, pretruding eye, head long, which, beside the usual congratulatory and indicating large brain, neck feminine and thin, strong jointure of head to backbone, processes of backbone wide, pelvic arch cominent, great digestive capacity.

said that a dairy cow worth having is an also to enact laws to better prevent the artificial product, and must be treated as spread of this and other infectious diseases wholesome food. In short, be a modern

The address throughout was full of practical illustrations, which added to its general interest, and made more clear and forcible the technical points which the speaker desired to impress most forcibly.

In the evening session the first question asked was concerning the ventilation of cow stabler, a question important to every dairyman. H. E. Cook of Danmark believed that stables should be kept warm and stady dealers do not buy more than without crack and crevices for cold winds and draughts to get in. It is ordinarily cheaper to warm the cow with hemloc boards than corn meal, though the high

ence between the two. Still the effect on the cow is better to this end from call for abundant ventilation. Do not out a hole in the roof or make use of a cupola through which the warm air can escape and leave she cold impure air to be breathed in, but make a system of ventilation, Mr. Cook then described in-take and out-take tubes. An out-take tube should take the air out from next the floor of the stable and the tube should extend above the top of the barn, so that foul air can be drawn out as through a chimney. An in-take tube should take pure air from the outside and bring it into the stable near the ceiling.

He was followed by Dr. W. H. Jordan, The New York State Dairymen's twenty- director of the experiment station at third annual convention began on Thurs- Geneva, who spoke upon "Cattle Foods" day, Dec. 14, at Cortland, N. Y., for a and their adulterations. He showed them three days session. There were large how to detect some of these adulterations, exhibits of butter and cheese, and also of while for others they must depend upon a the most modern dairy utensils and law which will oblige the manufacturer to materials for dairymen's use, as sait, buits give an analysis, and punish him if his coloring, etc. The meetings were well goods are not up to the standard claimed attended, and the interest seemed to be for them. He also warned them against great, as it should have been, as the the use of patent and proprietary foods, as pounds the corresponding week last year

He was followed by Miss Anna Barrows and St. John, N. B., 3888 packages. The morning sessi n of the first day was of Bostor, who advocated the use of " Dairy



CHAMPION SHORTHORN STEER PRINCE CHARLIE.

Franklin Dye, secretary of New Jersey same time last year, and with these adde suberculosis committee. the close connection that must exist be- tubs last year. tween the health of the 1,500,000 cows in New York State or the more than 16,000, 000 cows in the United States, and the health of those who consumed the products of the dairy. It is a duty to have a comon-sense law, intelligently enforced.

The New Jersey law has been in operaion about five years. In the enforcement of the law the commission has always endeavored to be considerate and its enforcement has been an education to the farmers

Some of the defective conditions found to exist which tend to produce tuberculosis in cattle are the following: Too many animals kept on limited floor space, improper ventilation, deficiency of light, damp stables, improper bedding and feeding, putting healthy animals into polluted and corminated stables, keeping diseased animals in the same stables with the healthy ones

and a failure to properly disinfect.

There was a practical address by J. Van Wagner on the "Model Creamery Buttermaker," and another by George A. Smith, dairy expert at the State Experiment such that they would suffer by condensing

Saturday morning's address was by Mr. Dairy Farming."

Mr. Voorhees contended that progress is study of the dairymen, but the condition of better quality than usual. French prunes the food when fed should receive attention. have just arrived and are selling at 65 cents Hoard of Wisconsin, who contrasted the conditions in that State when he went there, 42 years ago, and those of the pressumer. Three things are necessary to procipal occupation, and there was no dairy-ing. The land grew poorer and the crops barns; third, cleanly farm help. With these sold, and when the old sheep are fattened. less. Since dairying had received more at-

Mr. George L. Flanders of Albany spoke on He exhibited charts of famous cows of the elecomargarine laws, and thought New the dairy type, and explained them and the York was most free from oleomargarine of any of the States. He opposed the 10-cent

A series of resolutions were passed, complimentary matters, declare them to be from the State board of health and yest it Concerning the care of cows the apraker in the State Department of Agriculture such. Give her plenty of fresh air and sun- Also to request Congress to pass a law that shine, well-ventilated stables, and good, when food products pass from one State to another, that it shall become subject to the laws of the State to the same extent as if manufactured there. Also for a law to pre vent or punish false branding of dairy and food products as to the State in which they were made.

#### Butter Market Quiet.

There has been but a light trade in butter the past week, as with prices running close of the year. There seems to be demand shough for the amount of butter soming forward, and there may be more selling of oleomargarine in some of the States to reduce the consumption of butter. We do not learn of any increase in product og in any section. The best Northern an a Western creamery sells at 27 cents, with some fancy lots at 274 cents. Firsts are in fair demand at 24 to 25 cents; and seconds from 20 to 22 cents. June creamery in fair demand at 24 to 25 cents, and some small lots strictly fancy bring 254 cents. Low grade dairiesteady at 15-to 16 cents, with seconds at 18 to 20 centr, and firsts at 21 to 22 cents. Im tation creamery 17 to 20 cents and ladies 16 to 18 cents. Boxes and prints quies at 28 cents for extra Northern creamery, and 27 for Western, with dairy at 35 cente, common to good at 20 to 23 cents.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 11,025 tubs and 34,758 box :s, a total weight of 622,451 pounds, against 659. 412 pounds the previous week and 715,728 pounds the corresponding week last year. This shows a slight decrease as compared with the week previous and last year. F r the two first days of this week receipt. continued light.

Tae exports of butter from Boston for the week were 22,122 pounds, against 269,405 From New York the exports were 30 pack ager, and from Montreal, by way of Postiand

The statement of the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company for the week was as folwere taken out. The Eastern Company retakes of dairymen are the fact that they do Friday morning the address was by ports a stock of 2448 tubs, against 8779 tub,

He pointed out the total stock is 64 326 tubs, against 83,996

#### New York Retail Markets Fine Philadelphia capons are 30 cents s

pound, turkeys from 14 to 18 cents, roasting chickens, 12½ to 18 cents. Geese are from 12½ to 20 cents a pound, ducks 14 to 16 cents. Brotlers are \$1 a pair, squabs \$3 a dezen, pigeons \$1 50 a dezen, wild ducks \$1 to \$5 50 a pair, quall \$3 a dozen, partridges \$2 50 a pair. Brussels sprouts, celery, cauliflower and

bage are the best vegetables to be found in the market. Beaus are 20 cents a quart and fine. Peas are high and poor. They are of corn, oats, barley and other crops, as are nearly gone for the season. Lettuce is 10 cents a head. Concord and Delaware grapes, contrary

to their usual custom, continue to appear and can be bought for 30 cents a backet. Few pomegranates are left in market. Japanese persimmons can be had for five

ents each. E gnuk figs from Africa have arrived in pasive grass baskets at 40 cents a pound. E glish filberts are 50 cent; a pound, pine nuts 40 cents, Braz lian cream nuts 25 cents, Station at Geneva upon "Problems in large Texas pecans 50 cents, lichee nuts 25 and 80 cents.

grape fruit \$3 and \$4 a dozen, quinces \$1 a lozen, pomegranates \$1 s dczen. Fresh Columbia River salmon and Florida

shad are novelties in the fish market. The former sells for 35 cents and the latter for 50 cents a pound. Weakfish are 10 cents a pound, flounders 8 cents, butterfish and erel and bass are all excellent; green turtle is 18 cents a pound, lobsters 15 cents, scallops 15 cents, and freg's legs 75 cents.

The everage weight of fresh prunes to make one pound of the dried fruit is 34 pounds. The prunes contain more sugar ing. The prunes which are coming from

There will be a larger Texas strawberry op this season than usual Low prices in poultry and high prices in

ish are features of the market this week. Kumquats is one of the fruit novelties. It is a small obloby fruit, so mething like an orange, and is used for salads. It is also

Government Crop Report. The Statistician of the Department of

Agriculture reports the wheat crop of the United States for 1899 at 547 300,000 bushels, or 12 3 bushels per acre. The profuction of winter wheat is placed at 291.-700,000 bushels and that of spring wheat at 255,600,000 Every important wheat-growin favor of petitioning the Legislature to ing State has been visited by special agents remove the control of bovine suberculosis of the department, and the changes in screage are the result of their investigations.

cannot be excelled.

The newly scheduled area of winter wheat estimated at 30,150,000 acres, which is bout 200,000 scres greater than that sown in the fall of 1898. The sowing of wheat is still going on in California and some of the Southern States, and the foregoing estimate is subject to correction. The average of condition is 97.1.

The acreage sown with | winter rye is estimated at 7 per cent. less than that of last year. The average of condition is 98 2 per

The compilation of the annual returns from individual farmers is appr aching completion. Any slight changes that may be called for in the average yield per acre published Oct. 10, will be made at an early date, and the final figures will then be avail-

can railway is exhibited by the fact that, less than a quarter of a century ago, the capacity of a freight car upon the average railroad was twenty thousand pounds, while the capacity of a freight ensine was from twenty to thirty of such cars to a train. Today, on the New York Central, whose tranks run alongside the Erie Canal for the entire distance from Buffalo to Albany, the capacity of the grain cars is from sixty to sixty and 80 cents.

Hothouse tomatoes are 40 cents a pound; latest type will haul from seventy-five to ninety such cars leaded to the full. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a single engine to haul through the Mohawk Valley, beside the Erie Oanal, eighty-five thousand to ninety thousand bushels of grain in a single train; the same engine will han! from 110 o 125 empty care.

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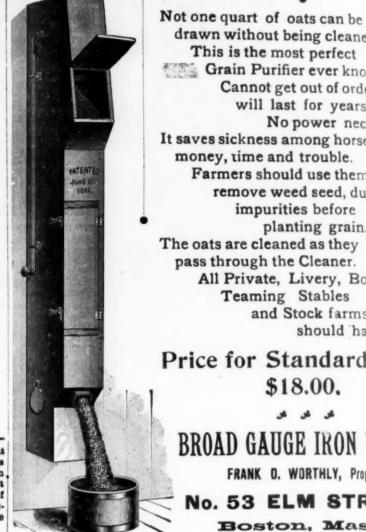
For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Coativeness, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, etc. These ailments all arise from a disordered or abused condition of the stomach and liver.

Beccham's Pills will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove any obstruction or irregularity of the system. For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick

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Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,
they act like magic—a few doaes will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the
Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Complexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite,
and arousing with the Rosebut of
Health the whole physical energy
of the human frame. For throwing
off fevers they are apecially renowned. These are "facts" admitted by
thousands, in all classes of society, and one
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Debilitated is that Beecham's Pills have the
Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the
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Without the publication of testimonials. Without the publication of testimonials. Beecham's Pills have for many years been

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drawn without being cleaned. This is the most perfect Grain Purifier ever known. Cannot get out of order and will last for years. No power necessary. It saves sickness among horses. money, time and trouble. Farmers should use them to remove weed seed, dust and impurities before planting grain. The oats are cleaned as they pass through the Cleaner. All Private, Livery, Boarding, Teaming Stables and Stock farms should have them Pat

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No. 53 ELM STREET. Boston, Mass,

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Hundreds of acres of planted, all kinds of fruits, olives, almonds, in facts, all of the productions of temperate and semi-tropic zones flourish. Apart from its adaptability to produce all the crops which are grown in California, it is eminently a beautiful place. Grand scenery. A coun'ry house which will vie with the famous establishments of Europe.

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Two hundred head of cattle, the finest specimens of the finest breeds.

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Four hundred horses of the finest breeds. Sires and dams of champions, and an examination of the stock will prove its adaptability, the horses from weanlings to aged, robust, of high form and beauty, scarcely one on the invalid list.

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Fattening and Finishing Foods for Poultry.

When brought almost to the proper age for market the final fattening of ponliry is often the determining factor for the sale of signs as "rice-fed turkeys," "chestnutfed poultry," and similar ones. Not always are these poultry fed with sufficient rice or chestnuts to make them specially tender or well-flavored, but they go to show the tendency toward finishing off poultry with extra food. All such ponitry command the highest prices, and frequently they sell at a premium. While may not be wise to advocate rice and chestnuts as general food for turkeys and hickens, it is well to consider the imporsance of plumping the birds up with the best sort of food consistent with profitable

Soft food is always better for this purmoistened with milk or water. In Eog. are blighting. land and France the poultry raisers who send their products to the best markets nse buckwheat mea!, barley meal or ground cats mixed with skimmilk. The selection of these different foods is not cost. All three of these foods are well under the right circumstances they will produce excellent results. Ground cats make probably the best food for the poul try as a steady diet, for they contain a good deal of fat and phosphales. The pear, butlery, rich, productive. As generphosphates hav a tendency to whiten meated birds sell better than yellow or dark-meated ones, this is a desirable point to remember. But for the final finishing off of the turkeys and chickens the buckwheat meal is about as good as any. If the poultry are fed this meal exclusively for a ong time, it will darken the meat, but for can be kept late in the fail, and when finishing off it imparts a certain gamy flavor to the flesh that many like. It is very strong in carbohydrates, and confat. It is better when the husks are taken often and the meat ground very fine, and possibly mixed with some ground oats. A little quantity f eifted barley meal is put in the buckwheat meal by some poultrymer, because this acts as a little stimulant to the stomach and improves the digestion of the whole mass. Skimmilk is the best substance for mixing with all of these foods. Let the skimmilk stand until it has soured, and then mix with the meal. This sour milk has the very excellent effect of improving the white flesh, and lowis brought up upon a daily diet of skimmilk and meal always have soft, white fiesh that makes them dress well for the market. In the vicinity of creamerier where skimmilk is very cheap, there is no better way of using it up than to feed it to the chickens in connection with some fattening meal. In high feeding the stomachs of the birds will give out unless care is exercised, and sour skimmilk is easier for them to digest than either sweet

skimmilk or whole milk. ANNIE O. WEBSTER

Poultry and Game.

week, nearly 10,000 packages less than for the same week last year. The experience barrels from Portland and 945 barrels from of those who handled it at The kagiving St. John, N. B. For the same week last time was discouraging, and the warm year the apple shipments were 22,791 weather is as unfavorable now as it was then. barrels. The total shipments thus far this last of the week. There are not many 745 barrels for the same time last year. The Northern surkeys here, and a few of the shipments in detail have been 156,709 barbest bring 17 cents, but 16 cents is a more cels from Boston, 242,129 barrels from New general price for choice young birds, while York, 8907 barrels from Portland, 289,916 it 11 to 12 cents, and ducks stead at 10 to 12 cents. Northern and Eastern choice roasting chickens 15 to 16 Fowl, best at 12 cent\*, and fair to good at England, under date Dec. 9, as follows: 8 to 10 cents. Western dry-packed stock is 10 cents. Choice chickens at 11 cents, and and old roosters 6% cents. Live poultry in smaller supply with little demand. Chickters 5 to 6 cents. Pigeons \$1.50 a dozen. squabs from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a dezen for small and \$2 for mixed lots, up to \$2 25 for seected large.

The receipts of game have not been large generally, and good stock sells readily. Grouse and partridges go from \$1 to \$1.25 a pair, with a few extra partridges a little deren. Wild ducks scarce, canvas backs \$1 to \$1 50 a pair, redheads and black dnoks 75 cents to \$1, with mallards at 75 cents Coots, teal, and other small ducks 30 to 50 cents a pair. Rabbits are rather plenty but sell fairly well at 12 to 15 cente a pair for Western, and 15 to 18 cents for Estern There is only a moderate supply of venison. Whole deer at 10 to 13 cents a pound, and saddles 15 to 17 cents. Choice cuts 25 to 30 cents a pound.

HORTICULTURAL.

Winter Muskmelons.

The Department of Agriculture has introduced into this country a winter muskmelon from Turkistan, and experiments with it prove that it will readily grow in parts of the country. The public will be glad to welcome this delicious fruit to the markets, as people have been obliged in past years to pay as much as \$1.50 for melons imported from Spain, which are about the size of our canteloupes and without the high flavor and crispness of the Turkistan melon.

The melons were distributed to growers in the Southwest and in Utah in the Green River Valley. In the Southwest they were a failure, but in the Green River Valley they averaged from 12 to 15 pounds and are reported as superior to the imported stock. Das peculiarity of this new fruit is that it must be pulled from the vines about the ime of the first frost and put away in storage. The longer the melons are kept e better they are; they mellow with age. At the time of picking they taste like oucombers and reach their full flavor about an. 1. These melons will readily bring \$1 each in the large markets.

Orchard and Garden.

The following from the Ruralist is worth preserving for reference, although we would not wish so many varieties of pears for our own garden, and many less if growing for market. We would add the Sheldon to the list in either case.

Our first planting of pears, consisting of o varieties, was made 10 years ago; these have been added to each year until now we have 63 varieties, 22 of which have borne!

fruit. A brief description follows in order

Doyenne d'Ete ripens the last of June, is small, very productive and always selis well. It is very profitable, but has the reputation of blighting badly.

Wilder, the best-flavored early pear. The trees are young, and, although they the birds. In the city markets we see in have not borne many pears yet, there is the first-class poultry stores such alluring plenty of time for them to take a place among the prefitable varieties.

Manning's Elizabeth is a small pear of high quality, fine appearance, and is productive and profitable.

Clapp's Favorite is the earliest large pear ripening July 20 to Aug. 1. This is the juici est, finest-flavored, most productive and profitable pear of its seasor, but is so subject to blight that few trees are set of this variety. The fruit must be gathered soon as ripe, and before it is soft and r'pened in the house, as, if allowed to remain on the tree, it rots at the core. All early pears should be house ripened if the best flavor is to be attained.

Bartlett follows very closely, and is a pose than hard. Uncracked or even general favorite, being a young and prolific bearer, and of good flavor. It blights easily, good results as cornmeal warmed or and should not be planted where orchards

Howell is larger than Bartlett, not as productive, better quality, profitable.

Seckel is the standard of quality among pears. Small size, productive, and sells well, but not as profi able as others, owing much a matter of choice as that of to its ripening at a season when there is such abundance of other fruit, and espesupplied with fattening qualities, and fed cially larger pears, size and appearance being generally preferred to quanty.

Louise Bonne, a medium-sized pear, very juley and good flavored, productiva. Buerre Boss. This is a very large, long ally shown at exhibitions, it is small, owing the fiesh of the poultry, and while white- to leaf spot, but properly grown, it is large and golden. Duchess is the largest of the collection

succeeding best as a dwarf. Very productive, juley, fine flavored, profitable. Kieffer is the most vigorous, most produc tive and earliest bearer in the extlection

the best of all for canning. Large Late is valuable chiefly as stock for grafting, being the best grower of all.

riper ed properly is a good eating pear and

Beurre d'Arjou is a good flavored pear of

medium size and moderately productive. Beurre Clairgeau is the latest keeper of all Large, an early bearer, beautiful. President Dronard and Beurre Easter are bearing this year for the first time.

standards, which latter form we prefer, and best as dwarf.

Our trees have never blighted, the annual growth having been moderate until this year, it being more vigorous than usual. The soil for the early pears is sandy, for \$5.04, \$6.24, \$8.24 to \$4.55, \$6.24, \$8.24 to \$4.55, \$6.24, \$8.24 to \$4.25 to the late varieties a little heavier. Clay is

Export Apple Trade.

The total apple shipments to European ports for the week ending Dac. 16, 1899. were 17,775 barrels, including 6402 barrels to Liverpool, 1613 barrels to London, 7725 barrels to Glasgow and 1035 barrels variou . Receipts of poultry have been light this The exports included 1202 barrels from Bos-There will probably be a better supply the year have been 902,341 barrele, against 879,and 11,672 barrels from St. John. N. B.

Boston, the principal exporter of apples esets, and fair to good at 10 to 13 cents. from here, has mail advices from Liverpool,

The market continues very favorable for ower. Good to choice turkeys are 11 to 13 fruit of good quality in sound condition, cents, with others ranging from 5 to 9 cents. values all round being fairly well sustained. Western ducks 8 to 11 cents and geese 8 to From New York we have had very few this not partien'arly choice. Maine Baldwins ens and fowl at 9 to 10 cents, and old roos- have shown up fairly well, but the same cannot be said about Boston, some of which

isfactory character, notwithstanding the fact that most of them were "re-packs." ligher. Good quali from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a there was a very great improvement, most of the barrels being tight, but when samples



Health in her beaming eyes, health in her glowing cheek, health in her merry laugh. Yet country air and country hours can't save her from the common experience of women—an experience which dulls the eye, pales the cheek, which dulls the eye, paies the cheek, and turns the laugh to a sigh. Womanly ills come to almost all. But for these ills there is help and healing in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, cures inflating the ulceration and fe-male weak to makes weak women a well.

strong, sick a well.

"Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C., writes: "I had suffered three years or more at monthly periods. It seemed as though I would die with pain in my back and stomach. I could not stand without fainting; had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better—had better appetite and slept better. Now I am happy to say I am entirely cured, and all done in two months' time, when all other medicines had failed to do any good at all." strong, sick

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.



DOG'S HEAD, FROM A FAMOUS PAINTING BY LANDSEER.

some lots that were very bac only low but the tails, it takes about half a dozen to prices were obtainable.

but hardly, we think, have they ever been bearing this year for the first time.

Of the above list Manning's Elizabeth.

Louise Bonne, Seekel, Duchess, Apjou and Louise Bonne, Bonne, Bonne, Bonne, Bonne Lawrence were grown as dwarfs, the others variety is very much wanted just now. standards, which latter form we prefer, and Kings, of which we had some very good lots, are growing those fruited only as dwarfs sold remarkably well, and for other sorts first frosts in December. Daring the winter with 20 pots could get 500 pounds a week now on pear stocks. Duchess only doing that proved to be all reliable results leave months it is not worth while to set out lob- some years ago where he is doing well now nothing to be desired.

> Maine Baldwins \$2.64 to \$5.16, New York barrel, California boxes \$2 20.

ending Dec. 9, 20,883 barrels; total to Dec. 374,724 barrels.

Vegetables in Boston Market. People need not fear a scarcity of vege-

alloted to the wagons of the farmers is end outside the pot and the inner end formpiled with about 30,000 Christmas trees and ing a ring about four inches in diameter. The weather has been more favorable than through the pot, and beyond it is another usual for gathering it, but the farmers took until net just like it, with the small end advantage of the same good weather to toward the rear end of the pot. The object fair to good are sold at 10 to 13 cents.

Geess are firm, and in fair demand Halifax, 6431 barrels from Aunapolis, N. S.,

a fail stock and fair trade prices

advantage of the same good weather to towards read of the post. In the original demand of this second net will be explained surprised to find that if he cannot get hold bring their produce to market, and with prices of the same good weather to toward the rear and of this second net will be explained surprised to find that if he cannot get hold bring their produce to market, and with prices of the same good weather to toward the rear and of this second net will be explained surprised to find that if he cannot get hold bring their produces to market, and with prices of the same good weather to toward the rear and of this second net will be explained of this second net will be explained to find that if he cannot get hold bring the rear and the rear remain steady. Beets and carrois are 40 skewer, on which the bait is stuck, and the one you are holding just as easily as you Chester R. Lawrence of Fanculi Market, to 50 cents a box, parsnips 60 to 75 pot is weighted with bricks or stones, would drop a handkerchief. The reason cents, and flat turnips 35 cents. Yellow securely tied to the bottom. A removable turnips are \$1 a barrel, and sweet German door made of laths runs the whole length of missing is that when he is totally unarmed \$1.25. Native onlogs, \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel, one side of the pot and is held fast by turn he would not venture into a lobster pot on cucumbers \$9 to \$11 per hundred, peppers other end of the rope one or two corks and the course of a long and pugnacious life a \$3 a case, celery at \$2.50 to \$4 for early and a three-foot wooden buoy are attached. week, mostly Newtown Pappins and York Paschel and Boston market \$4 to \$5 50, hot. These buoys are painted white, so as to be others at 8 to 10 cents. Fowl 9 to 10 cents, Imperials, both of which varieties were house tomatoes 20 cents a pound, egg plants easily seen, and have on them some small well appreciated, although the former were 32 50 a case, salsify 75 cents to \$1 a doz:n mark, so that one man can tell his buoys and artichokes \$1.25 a bushel. Cabt ager, white and Savoy, \$1 to \$1.25 a A lobster pot provided with about a hun-

40 to 60 cents a pound.

good \$1.75 to \$2. Jersey extra in double pot. Even celluloid has been tried and it head barrels from \$2 50 to \$3 Marrow failed ones bring the higher price very easily.

The Vanishing Lobster.

The man who is in the habit of dropping into a restaurant in these days and orderbe: ween the s ze and the price is steadily increasing in favor of the price. For 80 stormy weather they must often be left for cents he can now obtain about as much lobster meat as he would find in three Little

Any kind of fish will do for bait, bunkers below the legal requirements of nine inches length he will be informed that the rule off. now is to measure from the tall to the tip of the claws, not to the nose.

of making buyers very cautious, and for little fellows, in which there is not much but the tails, it takes about half a dozen to prices were obtainable.

Indicate the strip to make the flows as the strip to market the lobsters are loaded in crates and taken as a young sire that must make as a young sire that must make his impression.

ster pots unless the conditions are very with 100. Quotations for t ght barrels: Canadian favorable for lifting them regularly.

Maine Baldwins \$2.64 to \$5.16, New York boat. Small cathrats, sloops and sharples Newtown Pippins \$3.84 to \$7.20, York lm. are frequently used, but the 16-foot flatperials and Wine Saps \$2 88 to \$5 52 per bottom row-boat is the best for all-round Arrivals from Aug. 17 to Dec. 2, 1899. affairs and are put together during the win-348 089 barrels; arrivals during the week er months. These pots are about four of a railway tunnel or a letter U upside eating they are. down.

One end of the pot is closed with laths, tables for Christmas if they have the while the other is closed by a well-tarred wherewith to buy, even if the space usually net of twine, shap :d like a funnel, the large an unusual amount of other evergreens This net reaches about a third of the way from another's.

barre', and red at \$1.50. Sprouts 12 to 13 dred feet of rope costs three or four dolwere in very bad condition.

The greatest disappointment of the week, however, has been in regard to Canadian arrivals, which were again of a most unant.

Cents a quart box. Fair sized cani flower lars, and it will seidom last more than one \$10,183,875 in 1898.

The total snipm from this port since J lars, and it will seidom last more than one \$10,183,875 in 1898.

The total snipm from Boston tals were again of a most unant.

Control of the week, however, has been in regard to Canadian arrivals, which were again of a most unant. arrivals, which were again of a most unsat. Spinach varying from day to day 35 to 45 ropes rot in the water, and worms get ltt; cents a box. Endive 40 to 50 cents and the laths and eat the heart out of them until parsley 75 cents a box. String beans \$3 to you can crumble them up between the fin-So far as external appearance is concerned \$8.50 a crate. Mushrooms in fair supply at gers as if they were slices of thin toast. There is an immense fortune a waiting the Potatoes are in good supply, but prices man that will discover something to prewere turned out, as they are in the room, are firm at 63 to 65 cents for Arcostook vent these worms from attacking woodwork Green Mountains, and 60 to 63 cents for under water. All along the Sound they are Hebrons. York State white are 55 to 58 especially destructive. The nets are another cents for long, and 58 to 60 cents for round. unsolved problem. Copper wire has been Sweet pot toes in light supply and but a tried, but it has been found that lobsters flour, 1 moderate demand. V rginia extras in large will not enter a pot with anything but a bushels moderate demand. V rginia extras in large will not enter a pot with anything but a busbels of corn, 5070 barrels of pork, of Ohicks; Fattening and Preparing Poultry for barrels are steady at \$2.25 to \$2.50, fair to twine net, and they won't go near a metal 18,884,000 pounds of lard, 21,151 boxes of Market; Diseases of Poultry; Ducks, Geose and

> squash are 75 cents a barrel, with Torban About 15 or 20 pots are as many as one and Bay State from 75 cents 'o \$1 West-man can attend to in a tideway. They must and Bay State from 75 cents '0 \$1 West-ern Hubbard from \$20 to \$25 a ton. Good be planted on a rocky or hard bottom, as it is useless to set them on the mud. The pots are taken cut in a boat, and thrown over-board, with about 20 feet more line than the depth of water at high tide. When the tide runs strongly the buoys are carried under, ing broiled live lobster has probably ob. and cannot be seen, so that the only time served with painful surprise that the ratio tide, and as they cannot be lifted at all in

> Neck clams. In addition to this he must being the favorite. These bunkers are have noticed that lobsters with one claw caught in a gill net, which is set out at missing are more frequently served now, night, and some are salted for use after the 1908 cattle, 1105 sheep, 18 052 quarters of beef and if he carried a pocket rule he would bunker season is over. Doglish, hake and from New York; 856 cattle, 2000 sheep, 2500 probably also discover that at least 30 per devillah are also used; skates and dead quarters of the lobsters served to him were coots will do at a pinch; any kind of sea of beef from Philadelphia; 284 cattle, 163 cent. of the lobsters served to him were coots will do at a pinch; any kind of sea food, in fact, which is not good enough for in length. If he thinks the claws have been man. Two or three bunkers are forced taken off by the cook to make into salad he is mistaken. The lobster lost them in a rubber ring is pushed down over them to liverpool; 1759 eatile, 5000 quarters of beef fight. If he calls attention to the short prevent them from being washed or lifted

when the lobster gets his way in through the Indies.

In the pot, he works his way in through the Indies.

—Eggs remain quiet and good stock is firm gone fancy nearby or Cape eggs bring The fact of the matter is that lobsters are tunnel net, usually tail first, so as to be becoming extremely scarce, and that where ready with his claws to fight anything that in price. Some tancy nearby or Cape eggs bring wholesale dealers formerly shipped a thoumany attempt to come in after him. After 30 to 35 cents, and choice fresh Eastern and sand pounds a day, they now think a hun- he has eaten as much as is good for him, he Northern are 25 to 27 cents, but ordinary to dred pounds a fair average. A good lobster for broiling should weigh a little more than for an opening he naturally takes the larghalf a pound, and one that weighed two
pounds would be considered large, the average being about a pound. So great has
been the demand for lobsters during the
past tew years that the fishermen no longer
the past tew years that the fishermen no longer
the pois ilifted every day, most of the loblast years.

24 cents, and most of them go from 19 to 25
cents, with only choice April packed lots above
cents, with only choice April packed lots above
cannot get at the bait to eat it all up. If
the pois ilifted every day, most of the loblast year.

25 cents, and most of them go from 19 to 25
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cents. Old storage aggs are from 19 to 25
cents. Old storage aggs are past few years that the usnermen no longer cit better—had better appetite and sleep better. Now I am happy to say I am entirely cured, and ill done in two months' time, when all other medicines had failed to do any good at all."

Biliousness is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Past few years that the usnermen no longer the pot is lifted every day, most of the lob-ter appetite and sleep better. In the small ones back into the water sters will be found at the bait or in the end again, but take everything they find in the pots, but if the pot is left for a longer time the lobster will get hungry, and see-time the lobster will get hungry, and see-pots, against 21,030 cases at this time telestorm to the pots is lifted every day, most of the lob-ters will be found at the bait or in the end of the pot, but if the pot is left for a longer time the lobster will get hungry, and see-pots, against 21,030 cases at this time telestorm to the end of the pot, but if the pot is left for a longer time the lobster will get hungry, and see-pots, against 21,030 cases at this time telestorm to the end of the pot, but if the pot is left for a longer time the bait or in the end of the pot, but if the pot is left for a longer time the pots is left of the pot, but if the pot is left for a longer time the pots is left of the pot, but if the pot is left for a longer time the pots is left of the pots is left of the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot is left of the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot is left of the pot, but if the pot is left of the pot, but if t

will bite through the inner net. Once through this, he is back at the bait again, and after satisfying his here. going through the outer net and on to freelo , he goes right back through the second net again, as it is the larger opening. and so on, round and round, until the pot

and would soon be at liberty. When the pots are to be lifted the buoy is first taken into the boat. The line is then pulled in until the pot comes to the surface. The bottom of one end of the pot is brought to the edge of the boat so as to give a leverto the edge of the boat so as to give a leverage, as the pots are heavy and the whole thing is then lifted aboard, placed cross-total killing has amounted to 3,095,000; same wise of the boat and the door of the pot It must not be imagined that lobsters are

the only things that get into these pots. For every lobster that is taken there will probably be about a dozen spider crabs, which are absolutely useless, and are always killed before returned to the water. Quite port, a letal of 211 cars; preceding week, 180 an assortment of winkles. which make excellent bait for black fishing, especially if they contain hermit crabs; hake, blue crabs, blackfish, rock bass and eels are also taken in these pots. John Burgess, lighthouse reeper at Falkner's Island, recently took out of a lobster pot an eel weighing ten pounds, which was exhibited at Guilford as A man will often have to row several

while the tide is slack. Hauling pots is very tard work. Long rubber boots are n to keep the drippings from the rope repairs. Pots are lost usually through the granges.

The visitors were received by superintendent

The small lobeters are the best for broil-

placed on the broller by themselver, the claws being cooked separately. Large lobsters are better boiled and served in work. The pots are usually home made milk. They should be put alive into boiling affairs and are put together during the winminutes. Lobsters that have been kept out feet long and two wide, and are built of oak of the salt water, even for a few days, soon 9 388,972 barrels. To same date last year laths. The bottom is flat and the sides and lose their five flavor, and the shorter the top form an arch, something like a section time between the sea and the pot the better

The reason so many lobsters are found with a claw missing is because they are desperate fighters. When a lobster gets a grip on an adversary something has got to give away, and when one lobster gets another by the claw the only way out of the difficulty is for the prisoner to drop his claw, which he seems to be able to do at will. If you get hold of a lobster by the claw while he is in the water you may be no lobster is ever caught with both claws leeks 40 to 50 cents a dozen bunches. buttons. A nine-thread manila rope is any consideration. He simply hides himradishes 30 to 35 cents a dozen, hothouse made fast to one end of the pot, and at the self. The claws soon grow again and in lobster will probably have grown and lost several dozen claws.-New York Sun.

> -The shipments of leather from Boston for the last week amounted in value to \$152,693; provious week, \$253,773; similar week last year, \$166,881. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$8,735,321, against -The total shipments of boots and shoes

from Boston this week have been 94 042 cases, against 91 537 cases last week and 93,808 cases for the corresponding week last year. The total shipments thus far in 1899 have been 4 553,284 eases, against 4,160,987 cases in 1898. —The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending Dec. 16 included 22,192 pounds butter, 992,090 pounds cheese, 39,000 pounds

oleo. For the same week last year the exports included 269 405 pounds butter, 731,790 pounds cheese and 20,000 pounds oleo.

—The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada of Dec. 16 included 57,098,-000 bushels of wheat, 11,585,000 bushels of pared with the previous week this shows an increase of 801,000 bushels of wheat, 341,000 bushels of rye, with a decrease of 695 000 bushels of oats and 203,000 bushels of bariey. One year ago the supply was 30,559 000 bushels of wheat, 18,155,000 bushels of eorn, 6,009 000 bushels of oats, 1,126,000 bushels of creating and 1,160 bushels of the company of t bushels of rye and 4,169,000 bushels of barley. ——Four principal countries last week'exported 4 456 649 bushels of wheat and 4,679 185 bush-els of corp. The U aited State's turnished 8,858, 649 bushels of the wheat and 4,017, 185 bushels

uf the corp.

—The shipments of live stock and dressed sheep from Portland; 850 cattle from Newport News, a total from all ports of 4089 cattle, 3268 sheep, 21,752 quarters of beef, 1200 cattle, 544 cattle, 163 sheep to Bristol; 56 cattle to Hull; 1898 quarters of beef to South

ing week and \$10,151,821 in the corresponding period of last year.

-The 7000 Doukhobars who recently left is lifted. Were it not for this second net, he Bussia and settled in the Northwest Territories of Canada are said to be in straitened circumstances, and will need assistance to carry them through the winter.

--Pork packing in the West has been in-

creased considerably, the total killing for the week, according to the Cincinnati Price Current having been 605,000; preceding week 465,000;

time a year ago, 3,728,000; increase, 630,000.

—Berf continues quiet in this market with the West still very firm. Shippers find that they are loving heavily on beef shipped to Boston, and this will be likely to further decrease shipments here, especially during the were 185 cars for Boston, and 76 cars for ex 190 cars; samelweek a year ago, 135 cars for Boston and 126 cars for export, a total of 261 -The lung differs from all other structures

in having two separate directions, the nutri-tive, supplied by the left side of the heart through the bronchial arteries; and the functional, supplied by the right side of the heart through the pulmonary artery. This couble circulation underlies all the phenomena of pauemonia, and miles to lift a string of lobster pots, and he must be recognized in any definition of the must work fast in order to get at them disease, as without it the disease itself cannot S'ate Grange Visits Hood Farm.

off the legs, and a man will war out two or three pairs of these boots in a year, the lobitars biting holes in them and the barnacles on the rocks cutting them to pleces, so this adds another large item to the expense of a lobitering outfit. When nothing it found in a present lifetings it is is found in a pot after several liftings it is mittee; J. B. Gifford of Sutton, master of the moved to a better position. If the pot is Worcester Central Pemona Grange, and nearly damaged in any way it is taken ashore for 300 officers and delegates from subordinate

rigging being carried away and the buoy floating out to sea.

The visitors were received by superintenuese jobn T. Carpenter, who explained the various approintments of the farm buildings and exhibited to sea.

The lobsters are left on the bottom of the boat until the return to the shore, when all the claws are plugged, so that they may types of dairy animals that can be seen in this for grafting, being the best grower of all.

Fruit of poor quality.

Lawrence is a profitable winter pear, being productive, medium sized and good being productive, medium sized and good of making boxes were found to be that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows in which there is not much the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows in which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows in which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows in which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows in which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows. In which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows. In which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows. In which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher men est themselves, and as they broil the little fellows. In which there is not much that are too small for the market the fisher.

The lobsters of the Greenings were found to be safely handled in future. The lobsters of the safely handled in future. The lobsters For some seasons part now the Greenings have been more or less affected in this way, but hardly, we think, have they ever been who like to be their own bosses, and who like to be the like to be th



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arkey growing, both as breeders of fancstock, and as raisers of turkeys for market

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Though the eight-hour day comes a quarter of a million dollars high, Boston is re-

solved to afford it. The American Express Company has a ane sense of the fitness of things. To each one of their 24,000 employees, who have an uncultivated waste peopled by savages. been laboring hard delivering Christmas Mr. Frank Hitchcock of the Department of boxes, they gave a five-dollar gold piece iast night as a Ct ristmas gift.

products. There are about 8,000,000 acres The Cambridge school board has shown in enlitvation: They grow 100 varieties of its good sense in rescinding its action, rice to the amount of 36,000,000 bushels, and import 3,200,000 bushels more. They whereby graduate students of Harvard and grow several varieties of corn or maize to were excluded from the possibility of doing extra service in the city's the amount of over 4 000,000 bushels. They public schools. We long ago pointed out grow yearly about 98,000,000 pounds of the absurdity of such exclusion, and we sweet potatoes, and some white potatoes of refoles that Cambridge has now come to the inferior quality. Cassava is another clusion that a thing is never fixed till it tuber grown there. They export in a year nearly 100,000 tons of Manila a fixed right.

There is much fall honey stored in some fibre, another variety that is cinname seasons which is not as light in color as the colored, and a tree cotton that is used i white clover honey, but to our taste it is upholstering. They grow coffee of a quite as good flavored. It is in part from superior quality and some of lower grades; the late-blooming second or third grop of indigo is also grown to considerable extent, white clover, but more from the golden and many spices, besides various medicina red, fall asters, and other wild flowers and plants, including einchona, used as a subweeds. Such honey should be sold at the stitute for quinine. They have four variesome price as the clover honey, and where ties of angar cane from which they make the bees have stored much of it, the bee- an unrefined sugar. The fruits of the keeper may find it profitable to take it away and give in its place combs of buck- pineapples, cinnamon apples, tamarinds, wheat honey or some other earlier made manjestien, plum, papaw, jujubes, litchi honey, not as fine in flavor but perhaps even and mangoes of extra fine quality. They better for winter stores because more thoroughly ripened.

All the wood needed for next year's fire wood should be cut down early in the winter, though it may not be sawn into lengths loss, any more than success by pecuniary gain. Charles Goodyear, who made India or split up. In fact, it had better not be, for there is sure to be much of either rain rubber useful, struggled through years of or snow within the coming few weeks, to poverty and hardship and did not live to during the year that is ending. Wood splits more easily while it is green. This makes many people hasten to split it up while it splits easily. But while the weather is stormy, with either rain or snow, the Robert Morris, whose lives, measured by wood will not dry out enough to make it their achievements, were graudly successful very hard splitting. If out after the sap It is difficult, therefore, to define the exact starts the tree should be sawed and split up as soon as possible, so that the excess of sap of man. Generally the man who falls to acin the body of the tree may pass off in the quire either reputation or fortune, who acsap sprouts as soon as they start in the

Washington as a boy was thoughtful and noted for the slowness of his speech and the majurity of his convictions. He while causes, may be pronounced a failure in all a child spoke and asied more like a grown man than a boy. This characteristic he always retained. It added greatly to the force and dignity of his character. At a used. Many a man, however, has been very early age he wrote out a series of admirable rules for his own conduct through as witness Washington Irving, who left a life. These have been often reprinted. These rules were the result of his reading of serious books, yet as a boy Washington was not a prig. He was the recognized leader in athletic sports, and it is said once threw a silver dollar across the Potomac River at Mt. Vernon. Some one during the Civil War told this story to Senator William M Evarts of New York, and asked him where any modern young man could be found who sould do it. Mr. Evarts smiled archly as he replied, "You must remember, dear sir, that a silver dollar could be made to go much farther than now." That was when gold was 200 or more per cent, premlum, and neither gold nor silver as ourrency could be bad.

The death of Mayor Gen. H. W. Lawton while at his post in front at a recent battie is most unfortunate at this time, for it to endure the petty and ardnous drudgery General Lawton made himself a conspicu-to keep up in the race with the ignorant felons mark, as do most American officers low who gallops along, serenely indifferent war. It is thus that they distinguish them- dies which to the highly wrought vision of selves by winning victories. But who his competitor seem insurmouttable. The shall say that this life was lost in shall say that this life was lost in saying that "fools steps in where argels saying that "fools steps in where are saying that "fools steps in where are saying that "fools steps in where are saying that "fools steps in which saying that "fools steps in which saying the saying that "fools steps in which saying the saying that "fools steps in which saying that "fools steps in which saying the If he could have prolonged it, and enjoyed earth life a while lenger? The Mohammens believe that whoever falls in battle fighting the Christians goes straight to Paradise. The idea has this germ of truth in is: Whoever dies while fighting for a cause that serves humanity allies himself with one who while living spent his life in serving and helping mer, and when his life was demanded as his reward for a lifetime of service he freely gave it. Well does the poet P.tz Greene Hallock say:

The poblest place for man to die Is where he dies for men.

For a number of years Europe has looked to the granaries of the United States for its supply of the staple articles of food. Now it is coming to look to America, and this also includes Canada for its fruit also. A recent despatch from Hamburg says that the Prussian government has sent out cirenlars relative to the advisability of placing a high duty on fruit to exclude it for the benefit of German land owners The reply of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce is that American fruit has become a necessity. It is sold much cheaper than that home grown, and is more free from parasites. The fruit from America is kept reasonably free from worms and seab, while that grown in Europe receives just about the same care that American fruit received 40 or 50 years age, which was no care at all. Now that we have won in German markets it is probable that American fruit will soon have a world-wide reputation as regards quality W thin a few years this country will be supplying the millions of India, Africa and Japan with choice fruits better than can be grown at home. Thus will be vindicated the acquisition of the Philippines, which gives us an entrance to the trade with Chins, India and the far E sat.

The winter solstice, or the day when the sun apparently stands still, passed on the Rist of December, before any copies of this paper were distributed through the mails. The day, Dec. 21, is the shortest of the year. But the sun had begun to set a little later, saining one minute, or, in the latitude of Boston, setting at 4.29 alike on the first of December and the 14th, and all the days between that and the 14th a gain of bankrupt, but he never would have been a calendar a fairer and more charitable judgone minute, those 13 afternoons being, therefore, the shortest of the year. Another Dec. 19, followed the very next day by 4.81, and on Sunday, Dec. 24, the afternoon in this latitude was four the 21st. After this the afternoons will 'Hold your grip,'" said Irving M. Scott mar, George Washington, kept on growing very cold winter farther east.

appreciate quite perceptibly in length, provided the weather is not too stormy to obsoure the sunlight. It is a wise provision of Providence that makes the shortest nonth of the year one wherein the afternoons begin percept bly to lengthen. December is the month when hens lay the fewert eggs, and those they do lay in cold, stormy weather are preity sure to be not properly fertilized.

some information about the egricultural

hemp. They grow outton of a white, strong

islands include bananas, oranges, lemons,

The Causes of Failure.

Failure is not to be measured by financial

enjoy the fruition of his great discovery.

Yet who will say that his life was a failure?

Men have perished on the scaffold, like

William Wallace, rotted in a dungeon like

Toussaint, died in a debtors' prison like

meaning of failure, as applied to the career

complishes nothing of value to mankind

either in the present or the future, and

whose home is made unhappy or broken up

through folly or poverty, or both these

that the term implies. As a business ex-

pressior, failure has a narrower meaning,

and it is in this sense that it is commonly

mercantile career in which he was unsuc-

cessful to become one of our greates;

writers, the father of American literature.

Assuming that a young man has good

morals, is honorable in principle and fairly

industrious, what defects or misfortunes are

most likely to prevent him from making

neadway in the competition of life?

It is a serious question whether lack

of higher education, such as colleges

and universities provide, can be ac-

counted as a cause of failure. Many

of our most successful men .- men who

have made a mark even as publishers and

newspaper owners, have comparatively

little education. Some of them are barely

able to sign the checks with which they pay

highly educated men to do their work.

Higher education, on the other hand, often

leads to failure, in refining to the point of

impracticability natures already soft siently

sensitive, and in fostering an unwillingness

comes to our shores better fitted morally,

tant part than the Sundinavian. Yet their

highly sensitive nature keeps them in the

background, while people of coarser grain

push to the front. The hog may force its

tive animal. But an E dorado may lie on

move this obstacle to practical achievement.

Unreliability is one of the most frequent

and malingering,-all tend to create an im-

pression of unreliability. The imployer

might be unable to explain just why he re-

gards an employee asjunreliable, but the opin-

ion will be found, as a rule, to be grounded

in a number of acts, each in itself of slight

The late Robert Bonner putall his available

funds into advertising one week in order to

timidity there is nothing but contempt.

the other side of the hedge.

themselves.

mentally and physically to act an impor

also grow tobacco in large quantities.

ndustry or the magnates of finance. Circumstances over which a man has absolutely no control may shut to him forever the portal of hope, or prove an open sesame to fortune and distinction. How large a proportion of failures are attributa-Agriculture in the Philippines. ole to such circumstances it would be The Pailippine islands are by no means difficult to estimate, but the number must be very great .- Orison Swett Marden, in Agriculture has sent out a leaflet giving

many discouragements he had encour

The First Christmas Gift. God so loved the world that nineteen hundred years ago he gave us his only begotten Son to teach us how to live. This was the first Christmas Gift. It was to announce this that the angel proclaimed to the shepherds at watch in the fields, "Behold I bring you tidings of great joy." However strongly we may emphasize the beauty of Christmas as a day for remembering the poor, a day for family reunions and a day sweetened and blessed by presents bestowes and received, it will sooner or later become comparatively flat and stale to us if we fail to see that its essential beauty lies in its commemoration of God's priceless gift to man,—the gift of himself through his Son.

Year by year God sets himself before us as a little child, in great humility. Year by year through his holy nativity he calls us to behold him, and cries by his very speechless infancy, "Take my yoke upon you and learn of me." Now no longer is man's way lark. Christ, the Light of the World, goes before to show us where we shall tread. For the negative "Thou shalt not" of the Ten Commandments we have now the inspiring "Thou shalt" of the Man who was born at Bathlaham.

Robert Louis Stevenson has pointed out that it was in the substitution of the possible for the impossible that the "good news" of Christ's coming lay. "It is much more important," he wrote, ' to do right than not to de wrong; further, the one is possible, and the other has always been and will ever be impossible. Christ 'delivered us from the law' by showing us that the faithful design to do right is accepted by God. That seems to me to be the gospel."

Yes, the "tidings of great joy," the 'gospel" which was marked by Christ's coming, means, if it means anything, that God accepts the spirit as well as the result of our designs. The commands to " love all mer," "love our neighbors as ourselves," and so on take on a new light in the glow of this a saurance. There is nothing here to discourage. It is the same truth which Browning expressed:

"But only try, the trying will suffice; The aim if reached or not makes great the life.

Perhaps we cannot, at any rate at first, love those who despitefully use us, but we certainly can do things to help them. We can be unselfish. We can refuse to take a mean advantage. And if we do this earnestly day after day, trying all the 593. while to love as Carist would have us love, the fruition will inevitably come in honest kindliness, in consecrated zeel for those whom we have been able to serve.

For not even love is a negative thing. Phillips Brooks has told us that there is no love without its daty. The mere emotion which sentimentalists label love is poor, weak twaddle. Love and the desire to serve always go hand in hand. If one has the former one must have the latter, and it is likewise true that one will always learn to love those whom one serves faithfully and with devotion.

Sometimes it seems to us strange that Christ should have loved as he did the wavering fishermen who were his disciples. Stripped of romance, Peter, for instance Certainly, as one studies the personality with which Tissot has endowed him, one \$9,953 582, of which Great Britain took said of himself, "The Son of Man hath not somes so near the time when the Tagal insurrestion must be suppressed that it seems
is a fact to be deplored/but it is too evident

But may not a human explanation of Christ's

Other musts.

59,948,327 and the United States \$3002.

But may not a human explanation of Christ's

Other musts. in the fruits of victory and the peace with ably have been successful had he not been fact that Our Lord saw how much he could \$763 797 and by the United States \$24,896. prosperity that will come to the Philippines bandicapped with geometry and the dead help him? Consciousness of our power to potent factor in love.

When God gave His Son to the world He when they go into battle in the present to Cicero and Euclid, and clearing the bur-Christmas gift was Him who is the Way. worth, and the United States \$38,726. the Truth and the Light. Strip these of very substance of the "giad tidings." fear to tread " has more than one applica-The Way, a pattern, an ensample of god-Oversensitiveness is undoubtedly one of the stranging color of the s marked and unusual ability to fulfil their as may enable us always to know what we ought to do. Sarely this first Christmas apparent destinies. We see this in whole Gift was the most useful as well as the the United States. races as well as in individuals. No race most beautiful gifs man has ever known.

> Washington the Non-Partisan. One hundred years after the death of George Washington is a good time to write omething about him. This applies to way unseathed through a hedge of briars writing biographies 'generally. Most men that would disable a thinner-skinned, sensihave in a hundred years been long forgotten. The silence of the grave closes around the eaffin as it is lowered into the earth, or It is the duty of the oversensitive man to over the ashes as the body is cremated. strive by the exercise of will power to re-Personal friends perpetuate the memories of those they love. But in a few years these Once he overcomes it-and only then-his also pass to the grave and are themselves abilities will have a fair chance to assert forgotten.

> There are exceptions to this in both the wicked. It was this that made Shakspere lie, a small piece of dishonesty, eye-serving | tay:

The evil that men do lives after them. The good is oft interred with their bones.

But this is only a partial and somewhat eathenish view, and needs correction. In the memory of the wicked shall rot, but

worth (bisining is gained without risk | Catholic Church has fixed on the limit of fore he or she can be admitted to the calenbring in profits the next. He ran the risk dar of saints. That keeps the calendar millionaire instead of a bankrupt. Had he women whom most on earth have forgetten,

millionaire. The bold and venturesome ment than could be given before. hours and 33 minutes long. But the timidity, and causes many failures. It seems filled with the spirit of conservative region there is often severe cold weather

builder of the Oregon, when telling of the all his life. While he was President be ntered was a strong Federalist, but fully tolerant and overcome. The man who is cowed by of these who had opposed the ado every reverse, and is ready to abandon an the Federal Constitution except as the first ten amendments modified it. Both Alexanenterprise without a thorough trial, will der Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson were to the doctors, whose business it is to treat never be numbered among the captains of in his Cabinet. He took his counsel from all kinds of diseases. But as for the hisboth of the parties of his time, and formed his own conclusions.

> Dwight L. Moody. The real and religious fervor of the great

evangelist, who died Friday, D.c. 23, mark now know about bacteria. It has always him as one of God's prophets to the present generation. His last words, "God is call. and only prevails in winter where warm ing me," showed how fully he recognized fires are kept and rooms are overheated. the fact. Pe knew it ever after his conversion and call to evangelistic work. As the the call came in this wise. Some poor and unlearned women were deeply impressed with the necessity for more strong, earnest world. But what could they do themselves to help this work? They resolved to meet daily and pray to God to send His Spirit whole world. Finally they began to pray specifically for Dwight L. Moody, then a resident of their place. They said nothing to him about this, but met and prayed daily that the Spirit of God would so fill Dwight L. Moody that he could not forbear delivering the message that God should give him. In due time the answer to this prayer came. It may have been forty days, as hap-Christ, before the Day of Pentecost. Then the disciples, heretofore wholly disheartened, were endued with God's spirit appear. Any injury to the body below the groin ing among them as tongues of fire. But will, he said, cause hard swellings in the livered ne uncertain message. That message is ended now. The ques-

tions the whole religious world is asking now is who will be Mr. Moody's succes and will the message he brings be the same as Mr. Moody's ?

own work, and it must be completed before sixth to ninth verses. the man can die. Elisha was fitted to carry on the work of the Great Prophet El jah, but he had a very different kind of work to

Parmers.

While the preferential tariff, so called in Canada, has failed to promote importation man may, on whatever subject attracts his could be obtained. from Great Britain, as shown by the trade attention and interests the public. The returns for the past fical year, they bear world stops to listen to such a man, for it ample testimony to the value of the British market to the Canadian farmer. A statement has been prepared by the custom department of the value of the principal arti- Carnegie had to tell the world had to do apples for grinding. If the grower of the cles under the head of "Animals and their with wealth, but told nothing how to apples received his proportion of the prices produce and agricultural products," ex- sequire it. There came instead a plain at which cider retails, it would pay better perted to Great Britain and the United statement, that wealth in large amounts is to sell his apples for making elder instead

170 to the United States. Sheep, \$1,540,857, of which the United

\$3 700 873 in all, Great Britain taking set people to thinking on this subject. But \$3.526,997 worth and the United States but money in itself is neither moral nor Of a total cheese export of \$16,776,765,

the United States \$17,739 worth. The export of eggs amounted to \$1,267,- and thereby increases itself. Many of the 063, of which \$1,254,392 worth went to Great great fortunes of the world have made more Britain and \$6666 to the United States.

Of furs, \$1 555 237 worth in all were ex- been able to secure. In fact, most of the ported, Great Britain taking \$1,165,260, the world's great benefactors have been poor United States \$382,266. The total value of bacon exported was nearly nineteen hundred years ago, who

as though he ought to have lived to rejoice to be ignored. Many a man who would prob- yearning tenderness for St. Peter lie in the taken by Great Britain to the value of poor men, they have had to be aided by Fruits, total export \$3,596,415, of which when under United States control. But languages has shown himself utterly unable help some one who needs us is a very \$2 773 491 went to the mother country, and help carry on the good work which poor \$347,376 worth to the United States. Oats were exported to the value of \$5,-

> Of an export of \$1,955,598 worth of peas, their theological meaning, and we have the \$1 651,192 went to Great Britain and \$73,220 worth to the United States.

Unenumerated agricultural products to regged and footsore patrict soldiers cheerthe value of \$1 852,783 were taken by Rag. fully followed the lead of Washington land and \$1,056,291 by the United States out during the hard winter of 1778.9. The fact of a total of \$4 857,139 exported under that that General Washington defrayed his own

Of the total of \$69,696,045 worth of farm and dairy produce exported as above detailed, \$60,052,543 worth was taken by Great Britain, \$5,778,219 by the United States, and \$3,865,284 by other countries Compared with the export of these articles in 1898, the export for 1899 shows the but to help forward the progress of humanfollowing increases and decrea-

Increases-In sheep, \$268,780; in butter, \$1 654,187; in bacon, \$2 652,297; in fruits, is obligated to help forward this work to the over \$2.50 a barrel, though we causes of failure. The man who can be de- distinguished good and the extremely \$200,457; in cheese, \$795 998; in eggs, \$262,-

the Old Testament of our Bible we are told and the region of the lower lakes, is the

it a bad name as treacherous and deceitful. work, and whoever makes it easier for those for California, pineapples 30 to 50 100 years after the death of any person be- They call unseasonably fine weather at any who are helping, is the world's benefactor time of year " a weather breeder," and pre and cannot lose his reward. Helpfulness dict cold and storm to follow. The scien- to humanity in the journey that all are takof losing everything, but he became a from being overcrowded with men and tife weather forecasters explain the reason. ing to the future life seems to be growing They say that fine weather out of season more and more the substance of the Christ- Hail's Catarrh Care. been timid he might not have become a and it insures for those who are put on the means there is an area of warm air in that lan religion. All else is vanity and wors spot, and that just as soon as the colder air than vain, because it makes a mockery of from farther north or west rushes in to fill the most important concerns of man. In sometimes fail, but even in misfortune they We judge Washington now by his fare the vacuum, there must be a sudden and our journey through life some one has truly gain of a minute, or to 4 30, was made on excite sympathy and admiration, while for weil address to his countrymen; by his violent change to much severer weather, said it is the duty of all to give help wherethe man who goes to the well on account of parting address to those who had followed and with snow where there are large bodies ever we can, for we go through this journey him through the perils of our R volutionary of water or blizzards beyond the arid region but once and cannot come back to remedy Luck of perseverance is a first cousin to struggle. Judged by the first of these he of the sea coast and the lakes. In the srid any mistakes.

hours of daylight in the morning lost in shows a weak character, -- an absence of the wisdom. Yet in his earlier career he was quite early in the fall, but with very little this truth is now impressed on all classes this time more than the afternoons gained, being 5 10 on the first of December and 5 21 on requisite in lasting success. "My motto is wealth assomething for their own selfish Hail's Family Pills are the best

The Bubonic Fever.

A friend asks us where and when what is now called bubonic fever had its origin, and what are its symptoms. As we are not a physician the last question we turn over tory of the disease that is common property for all who have access to them, and know where to look. The fever is essentially a dirt disease," as it used to be called before the doctors bad found out so much as they been most destructive in tropical climates The earliest of all records of bubonic

fever is believed to have been recorded in late R.w. Dr. A. J. Gordon used to tell it, the early part of the Bible, where Irsae fleeing from Egyptian bondage was prepar ing to regain possession of the Land of Canaan which had long ago been promised men to earry God's message of love to the to Abraham, Israel and Jacob and their descendants. They were then called emerods." which means sore boils breakbe God's messenger to send the Gospel to the were sorely smileted with emerods, and forced to desist from their opposition, the

afflicted the same as they. then. He described the boils as first breaking out under the armpits and in the groin. when Mr. Moody did at last speak he de- groin itself, while injuries above the groin will cause hard swellings under the armpits. Many persons have noticed such nenomens in their own persons. Tals may develop into true bubonic fever if the dis case is prevalent.

The account of the breaking out of This last is hardly probable. In the bubonic fever among the Philistines is Bible we are taught that each life has its found recorded in I. Samuel, fifth chapter,

Moral Quality of Money.

Andrew Carnegie is known the world over presumes that a man who has gained great wealth can if he will tell it something of tall markets would justify one in the beinterest. To the world's surprise what Mr. lief that there was a big profit in raising not really worth trying to keep, and that of sending them to market for the According to this statement, Canada ex- any man is disgraced if he leaves life worth table use. But we should remember that ported during the year 1899 horses to the value of \$898,063, of which Great Britain never been the popular view, especially in fine apples and not of the poor trash that took \$591,200, and the United States \$183,- this country, where to accumulate large many farmers put into the elder mill. amounts has always been held a virtue, ba-Catila exports totaled \$8 572,835, being cause it enabled its possessor to extend his \$7,129 430 worth to Great Britain and \$1,298,- or her influence farther, and accomplish more in the world.

We need to take Mr. Carnegle's telling possession of great wealth with some Butter was exported to the value of abatement. That was possibly necessary to immoral. It is a source of power to its possessor, which he may use for good of Great Britain took \$16,718,418 worth, and ill. in the hands of some men wealth accomplishes great things for the world, wealth for mankind than their owners have men, and the greatest of all was one born where to lay his head." Yet though the wealth, and there have always in every age been enough good men who had wealth to men have originated.

In our Revolutionary War most who at But George Washington was much the wealthiest man in the country at that time. He was estimated as worth a million, and it Great Britain took the bulk of our \$7,- turned the thoughts of the straggling coi-Of door Canada exported to the old counthan Washington could have maintained try \$3 067,713 worth and \$19,582 wor.h to his ascendency in American politics during the trying Revolutionary period, when personal expenses during the war, and refused any salary, showed as nothing else could have done how thoroughly his soul was enlisted in the cause of national inde-

But the work of most modern wealthy ity in other and less conspicuous ways.

To a much greater extent than ever before

use. It is a trust given them to be expended for the betterment of the world. So, tor, the humblest worker in this cause need not feel abashed that he can do so little. As General Washington said in his farewell address when taking leave of the soldiers who had followed him until national inde-pendence was won, "Happy, thrice happy are they who have borne any part, however humble, in achieving (this glorious result " To that verdict the whole world is coming soon or late, and it behooves all who have of Corn, all Fruits aught to do in the world to see that they are ither shirks nor laggards, but faithful to and Vegetables he duties that lie before them. It will be idle then to ask whether the rich or the must have it. If poor shall then receive most honor. Probably the sentence well done will be for each enough is supplied more welcome than any human earth has to give.

Insects. The attacks of injurious insects probably

cause the loss of several millions of dollars ing out on various parts of the body. While in Massachusetts alone each year. This into some young, vigorous man who should the Philistines, owing to their filthiness, has not always been the case, but insects are becoming more abundant and consequently more destructive. Much of this destruction, Israelites, so long as they obeyed the health however, could be either in part or laws of the Mosale code, were entirely free wholly prevented if the proper methods from them. W. en they imitated their Philis- of treatment were made use of, and that tine neighbors some of the Israelites were this is not more frequently done is very unfortunate. It is probable that the freaton The father of the writer says that in his for the apparent negligence in this regard boyhood, in the early part of the present is due to ignorance as to what the insect is century, reports that a physician found a in each particular case, and what to do to pened at Jarusalem after the ascension of case or more of true bubonic fever even prevent its ravages. It is this very uncer tainty which results in nothing being done in most cases.

In order to provide this information (for residents of the State, the Entomological Division of the Hatch Experiment Station at Amherst offers its services without charge to all who may desire them. In order to obtain this assistance, write to the entomologist, Hatch Experiment Station. at Amherst, Mass., describing the trouble, and also, if possible, send samples of the injury and the insect causing it, and attention will at once be given to the matter.

As the Hatch Experiment Station of Massachusetts is supported in part by State appropriation such a use of its facilities by the people of the State is not only justifia as a man who has made his millions by iron ble but most desirable, for it was estab British Markets for Canadian smelting and manufacturing near Pitts- lished for just that purpose, and no one burg. He is in the largest sense a public who incurs loss by insect ravages can ex- JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Corporation man, holding and seeking no office, but cuse bim:elf for that loss except on the giving his opinion, as in this country every ground of ignorance that such assistance

> Cider Apples. The prices obtained for eider in the re-

Indeed, it is a distinct industry in some localities to raise elder apples, pure and simple. The so-celled Smith cider apple is raised quite extensively for cider States took \$1,176,687 and Great Britain sentence about being disgraced by the apple that sells well for table uses. Is makes the best older in the market, and the trees are heavy bearers. Instead of being a small, crabby apple, as some might be inclined to think of it, the fruit grows as large as the Ben Davis, and it has enough tartness to it to make it very desirable. Where this apple does its best it has a flavor superior to the Ben Davie. There is the fault with it that it will no thrive anywhere and everywhere, but appears very particular about its soil, land climate. It probably does its best in Vermont, New York and Pennsylvanis, but some trees are doing well in the Western States. Where it blights badly it should be given up, and other trees planted in its As orchard of fine Smith eider or similar

> apples can be made a success for cider making if one has the machinery to convert the apples into elder and vinegar on a large scale, and then find a market for the product in such a way that the middlemen do not get most of the pofits. There is often a goo market for this apple, and all the surplus Lake Champlain Route ones can then be inreed into elder. We must learn to raise better apples for was the possession of this large wealth that the best returns for them. Small, the older mill if we are to inferior apples seem to have had their day in every line, and the man who continues raise them is engaged in a losing game. It is the belief of some that the poor, knotty, sour apples of any old tree will do to grind up for eider and vinegar. They may do for home use, but not if the products are going to the large markets, where they must be tested and brought into competition with other products. S. W. CHAMBERS.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits. The apple market remains in about the same conditions as at our last report. The nen is not to lead great political movements, receipts have not been heavy, and there may be less poor stock than then, but the demand is light, and prices do not improve. Every human being, whether poor or rich, Not many apples are good enough to go \$1.654,187; in bacon, \$2.652,297; in fruits, \$1.887,055; in oatr, \$226,810.

Decreases—In horses, \$599,881; in cattle, \$200,457; in cheese, \$795,998; in eggs, \$262,-884; in flour, \$2,800,472; and in wheat the large decrease of \$9,529,429.

Indian Summer Weather.

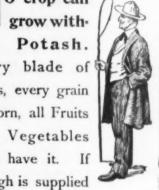
One of the elimatic conditions peculiar to America, and especially to New England and the region of the lower lakes, is the balmy air which comes a few days before cold weather, giving warning to prepare for quoted. At the time he avowed his purformance work for success or failure. The findress of weather and the remark that we have a work to do in the world, and upon fidelity to that to do in the world, and upon fidelity to that work depends life's success or failure. The increase of success of failure. The increase of wealth, of ability and of any other element which can give life value, increases human responsibility. It is the growing conviction that so much can be done with plenty of money to do with that makes wealthy men afraid to increase their lands and the region of the lower lakes, is the conditions probable to the world, and upon fidelity to that the world, and upon fidelity to that the world and of any other element which can give life value, increase buman responsibility. It is the growing conviction that so much can be to \$1.25, No. 2 or common sorts. A few bears in cold storage selling at \$2.50 to \$1.50. Fair apples for immediate use at \$1.50 to \$1.25, No. 2 or common sorts. A few bears in cold storage selling at \$2.50 to \$2.50. Fair apples for immediate use at \$1.50 to \$1.25, No. 2 or common sorts. A few bears in cold storage selling at \$2.50 to \$1.50. Fair apples for fair so \$1.50. Fair apples f in a number of anis, each in itself of silght importance, but when taken together form ing a link of deceit and dishonesty. Men who need watching when they are employed are pretty certain to be kept on the which of control of the saffairs of life today as applicable to the affairs of life today as when first uttered. In no country in the world is timidity such a bar to stocked the farmers to gather their corn so that they are obscilled to the affairs of life today as when first uttered. In no country in the world is timidity such a bar to stocked shall rot, but has the fame of those who love General Washington within the property be disposed from the time of the sew long of the winder shall be memory of the winder shall be memory of the winder shall be not old washer, giving warning to prepare for winter. It was one of the early experiences of the first settlers of New England, and they learned to call it "Indian summer," in they learned to call it "Indian summer in they learned to call it "Indian summer," in they learned to call it "Indian summer." In they learned to call it "Indian summer," in they learned to call it is much harder than he antici

> How's This! We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Onener for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and finatcially able to carry out any obligations made by WEST & PRUAY, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo,

WALDING. KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggiste, Toledo, O Hail's Catarra Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and musous surfaces of

R 10 crop can out Potash Every blade of Grass, every grain



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Beef.aide, ta
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stc., 88 (
Cows:
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farrow a
Stores
lings, \$10
olds, \$22

Sheep.
Sa4c;
\$5.50@4\*
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country
Veal Or

Paides. 7% c. Oalf Si 60c.

Tallow 11/2@20. Lamb

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Adams &
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\$20@38.

Maine—Li Adams & Go Gleason 15 Holt & Son,

New Hampers, 100; E

you can count on a full crop-Prevention of Loss by Injurious if too little, the growth will be 'scrubby.'

> Send for our books telling all about composition of rtilizers best adapted for all crops. They cost yes GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York

#### **NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS** Sept. 1st marked the



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. CHICAGO. 74 CORTLANDT STREET,

Also for Sale by BOSTON, MASS. Easy Terms if Desired.

\$6666666666666666666666

ECLIPSE WOODEN FAIRBANKS STEEL WINDMILLS. Steam Pumps. Tanks and Towers.

ENGINES FOR PUMPING.

Send for Catalogue and full particulars to CHARLES J. JACER CO. 174 High St, cor. Batterymarch, BOSTON, MASS. 6......

### FITCHBURG RAILROAD. Hoosac Tunnel Route



The Short Line Between BOSTON and ALBANY, NIAGARA FALLS OBIOAGO ST. LOUIS CINCINNATI And All Points Wast.

Between BOSTON:and

Burlington, Vt., Montreal, Ottawa. And all CanadiansPoints. Palace, Sleeping or Drawing Room Cars on all through trains. For time-Tables or space in Sleeping Oars call on ny Ticket Agant of the Company, or address C M BUST. Gen. Pass Agt. Biston Mass.

PAGE IF YOU ARE WAITING ofind a better fence than the Page you had better t down, for you'll get a wful tired. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.





## FOR SALE BY 11 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

DOGS, FANCY FOWLS, PIGEONS, CANARY BIRDS, RABBITS, and GUINEA PIGS.

MEDICINES for DOGS and BIRDS. A MANGE CURE WHICH BEATS THE WORLD Also Seeds of All Kinds.





ICE PLOWS # PRAY, No. Olove, N. X

Vermont-40; H. B. Co shippers, 18 Massachus well. 15; R A Gilmore, Bright Stock at yi hogs, 399 ca sattle, 13, 100 132 sheep, cattle, 7 she 261 cattle, 1 Tu-sday a port cattle in in large nur good as son light caused nate dealers hate dealers of the year, of 3300 hs, 8470, 86 0 average 153 old 6 beef c of 1000 hs, a The

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Line Between and A FALLS ATI ints West. Route Ottawa.

Cars call on lress

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NG RIAN, MICH. Y'S RATOR Minutes. 0 \$16. is Wanted. Mfg.Co. NTON, IOWA and Save

BOILER fron. Empinute. The ingement for Also make

Also makery Stoves, cket Ket-Caldrons, ulars, Batavia, IL

& CO Mass. BIRDS, PIGS, BIRDS. ER WORLD

erfect, solf-t, lowest atcher—the ncubator west cost. MITW mly, drawn when lying back when freedom them clean TON CO. MARKETS.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Dec. 27, 1899. Amount of Stock at Market,

Shotes and Fat Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals This week, 3026 2842 62 19,506 236 Last week, 2278 8593 62 38,745 1544

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00@5.50; some of the poorest, bulls, stc., \$3.00@3.50. Oows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, \$20@ 85; extra, \$40@48; fancy mileh cows, \$50@65; g.rrow and dry, \$19@85. Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: year-lang. \$10@20; two-year-olds, \$14@30; three-year-olds, \$22@40.

olds, \$22240.

Sheep.—Per pound, live weight, 2½@Sc;extra,
824c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots,
835024½c; lambs, 4½@Sc.
Fas Hogs.—Per pound, 3½ 24½c, live weight;
shotes, wholesale,...: retail, \$1.5026.00;
sountry tressed hogs, 525½c.

Weal Calves.—31/260 P B.
Mides.—Brighton, 8481/20 P B; country lots, Oalf Skins.—750@\$1.60. Dairy skins, 50@ Tallow.—Brighton, 323% c F h; country lots, Lamb Skins. -40@70c.

Watertown	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs. 6278	Veals. H	orses.
Brighton		189	13,226		120
Cattle. Sheep.		Cattle. Sheep			
Maine. At Brighton. Libby Bros 20 10		Northern ship- pers 65 240			

Libby Bros 20 10
Harris & Fellows 25 114
Adams & Gould 10
Aw Stanley 5
WA Gleason 14
Thompson 20
Hanson 10
M D Holt & Son21
Libby Bros 20
Canada
Watertown.
JA Hathaway 38
Rice & Haley 1140
At a & D M & W
We D M & W
M E D M & W
Massachusetts. NEDMOW
Co
Massachusetts.
At Watertown
J B Henry 20
WA Bardwell 11
At Brighton
J S Henry 84
R Connors 17
Scattering 80
4 H A Glimore 20
J Gauddow 5 D Lougee 3 B E Chapman 19

New Hampshire, At Brighton A C Foss 27 7 At N & D M & Wool J Goodn Northern ship-25 75 pers 25 75
at Watertown.
BA Wilcox 6
Breck 8
Wood 23
W F Wallace 47 48 Western
At Brighton.
J McFlynn 17
Morris Beef
Co. 1207
Swift & Co. 641
Sturtevant &
Ha.ey 82
S S Learned 51
At N & D A & Wool Oarr & Williamson 7
Pred Savage 30
D O Noonan 6
H Combs 49
7 At Watertown. NEDM&W

OW Cheney 7 J Gould 60
At N & D A & Wool J A HathaWay 219

Export Traffic. The export trade would have been of larger proportions were there more steamers at La. d. There were only 484 cattle and 1140 sheep started within the week, but for the next tendays the shipments will be very heavy there being quite a number of boats to arrive Market for State cattle rules steady at Liverpool, with sales at 1142 3c, d. w. Export of beef was also very light this past week shipments and destinations: On steamer Michigan, for Liverpoo, 242 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 144 State and 38 Canada cattle by J. A. Hataaway, 00 State cattle by J. Gould, 1140 sheep from Canada by Rice & Haley.

At Watertown.

Horse Business.

Horse Business.

The past week has been in preparation for Christmas, and the ousiness in horses has been light. Dealers found he trade light and prices nominal. The arrivals were very light with all the dealers. Snow's combination sale stable had in 2 carloads only that were sold at from \$0.02 200. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable a slow demand, but fair for last week of the year; had in three carloads and mostly disposed of. Sales included light and heavy horse from \$60.0225, At A. W. Davis's Northampton street sale stable a sale of nice pacers and roat horses at \$126.2 \$60. At Welch & Hall's sale stable a fair Wednesday's sale; sold from \$50.060 head. Sales from \$50.0150 mostly. Sold 1 pair of \$575-lb horses at \$525. Russell & Drew sold pair horses for business at \$450; I pair at \$250. At International Horse Exchange sales just fair at steady prices.

Union Vards, Watertown.

| Fussday, Dec. 26, 1899. w | Tris is a slim week in cattle, both for home and export. The arrivals light and the busin ss on a small scale. Very few droves at market and those who did come handles lightly. What were sold wen, generally at firm prices. Western st ers cost higher than as week before in the year at a range of 6½ 27½6. Country cattle from 2½ 26c. Wal acce sold 4 beef cows, av. 1000 lbs. at 3½c; 3 cows of 2420 lbs. at 3c. J. A. Hathaway sold 10 steers, of 1550 lbs. at 6½ c; 30, of 1650 lbs. at 6½ c; 30, of 1650 lbs. at 6c; 30, of 1475 lbs, at 6½ c.

Venl Unives.

Butchers were taking calves at 4 c better price; not that they were worth any more in the city, but considering the light run bid firm prices. A oct of 130 ib caives at 60 \$7 fb, and sales at 51/4 g. Sheepj Houses.

Market supply is very light and the offerings from the North include only a very few lots, and he quality was not especially nice. Severa lots text to N. E. D. M. & Wool Company a works W. F. Wallace sold a lot of sheep and lambs, 990 bs, at 4c, and some that did not bring over 3c we anticipate the arrival of some good Northern locks later on.

Milch Cows. A light run, being last week of the year Good cows bring fair prices, \$45,855. Common cows \$20,338.

Fat Hogs. Prices rule steady. Western at 3% @4%c, live. Local hogs 5@544c, d. w. Live Poultry.

Steady prices at 10 210 %c by the crate. Pullsts at 45 256c each

Droves of Venl Culves. Maine—Libby Bros, 35; Har is & Fellows, 47; Adams & Gould, 13; A. W. Stanley, 16; W. A. Gleason 15; Thompson & Hanson, 22; M. D. Holt & Sen, 40; D. Lougee e; E. E. Chapman, New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 8; Northern ship pers, 100; H. A. Wilcox, 9; Breck & Wood, 25; W. F. Wa Lace, 85. Vermont—Carr & Williamson, 7; Fred Savage, 10; H. B. Combs, 12; C. W. Cheney, 6; Northern hippers, 180. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 100; W. A. Bard-

ppers, 180.

flassachusetts-J. S. Henry, 100; W. A. Bardll. 15; R. Connors, 12; scattering, 100, H.

Gilmore, 19; J. Goodnow, S. J. P. Day, 10. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Bick at yards: 24 1 cattle, 139 sheep, 13,228

logs, 399 ca ves, 120 horses. From West, 2003

latte, 13, 100 hogs, 120 horses; Maine, 30 cattle,

23 sheep, 205 calves; New Hampshire, 27

lattle, 73 heep, 8 hb, s, dca ves; Massachusetts,

25 cattle, 120 hogs, 155 calves.

Tu sday at Brighton, 241 head of cattle. Export cattle have arrived, to be ready for shipment in large numbers. The local trade was no. as

good as sometimes noticed. The supply being the caused a firmness to prices, and the fortunate dealers realized near to 44 c advance but the requirements are not heavy the closing days of the year. Harris & Fellows sold 1 pai cattle, 13 300 fbs, 1 air, of 3470 fbs, others of 3300.

4470, 34 0 2350, 2750 fbs, and 15 that would iverage 1550 fbs, at 5½c \$p\$ fb. J. Goodnow wold 6 neef cows, av. 800 fbs, at 2½c; 1 good buil, of 1000 fbs, at 3½c. Other sales from 3¼ @t¼c. Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Cowy Odor



which is so prominent in much of the dairy butter, and which is so offensive to many pec-ple is the result of diri; real fine dirt that can't be strained out. The Little Giant Seps-

| Hay and Straw | Hay and Stra The Sharples Co., Canal & Washington Sta-

The buying of milch cows was not so extensive, being the last week of the y-ar, and the general tone of the market was quet. Dealers complaired o the weak trade. but as the supply was light a clearance was effected. Cows at a range from \$5:@60 mostly. Libby Bros. sold 3 hilch cows for \$130 the lot; 2 springers at \$35 each. C W. Cheney sold choice cows at \$50@60, with sales from \$36@45. Harris & Fellows seld cows from \$36@45. Harris & Fellows seld cows from \$36@45. Harris & Fellows seld cows from \$36@45. A. C. Fos. 2 oxen. of \$490 ths. at \$36@60. A. C. Fos. 2 oxen. of \$490 ths. at \$36@60. A. C. Fos. 2 oxen. of \$490 ths. at \$36@60. A. C. Fos. 2 oxen. of \$490 ths. at \$36@65. R. E. Chepman sold 2 cows at \$40.0 at \$450.2 at \$35. M. D. Holt & 800, 32 cows at \$30@65. W. A. Gleason, 1 fancy cow at \$60, 1 springer at \$37.

Stere Pigs.

Late Arrivals and Sales.

Milch Cows.

Supply was light the day after Christmas, and it was as well and better than a large run. The buyers were not as numerous as usual, and the bidding was not active, still the mikers sold within the range of last week's prices. In looking over the stock there were found some chiece cows tast could not be afforded for its than \$65.270. Thompson & Hanson sold 4 exts and choice cows from \$45.860; 6 cows from \$30.240. Libby Bros sold 10 cows fr \$40.265.including several choice cows, 10 cows from \$45.285. J. 5 Henry sold 3 ci sice cows at \$50.289. Si o cows and springers at \$40.248, and a number of cows at \$25.235.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices. Poultry. Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern-Green Ducks
Green Geese...
Chickens, common to good...
Chickens, choice roasting
Fowls, extra choice...
Fowls, common to good...
Western iced— Live Poultry. Butter.

NOTE.—Assorted size.

20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.

Creamery, extra—

Yt. & N. H. assorted sizes.

Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.

Yestern, large tubs.

27.6

Western, large tubs.

27.6

Western, large ash tubs.

28/9 6

Creamery, northern firsts.

24,625

Creamery, western firsts.

24,625

Creamery, seconds.

24,625

Creamery, seconds. Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, seconds...
Creamery, castern...
Dairy, V. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. low grades...
West imitation creamery, small tubs, extra...
West imitation cry, large tubs firsts...
imitation creamery seconds...
imitation cr . 25 g . 20 g 23

Boxes
Boxes
Extra northern creamery...
Extra western creamery.
Common to good
Trunk butter in ½ or ¼ fb prints
Extra northern creamery.
Extra northern dalry.
Common to good.
Extra western creamery. 

Nearby and Cape tancy P doz.

Eastern choice fresh
Eastern fair to good.

Mich. and Ind. fancy fresh
Vt. and N.H. choice fresh
Western fair to good.

Western selected, fresh.

Western fair to good.

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Apples-

Baldwin # bbl.
Snow, # bbl.
Kir g, # bbl
Greenings, # bbl
Mixed varieties, # bbl.
Taiman Sweet, # bbl. Tallow. Honey.

Hides and Pelts. buff, in west.
Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each. overweights, each....
south, fiint dried # B.
beacon and dairy skins
Lambskins each, country.
Country Peits, each...

Grass Seeds.

1 95@
1 60@1 80
1 25@
ed. 1 95@
1 80@1 80
1 25@
2 25@
1 90@2 20
2 20@2 40
5 1/2@ 6 Pea, marrow, choice, H. P...... Pea, screened..... Pea, seconds.... Mediums, choice hand picked.... Mediums, croses said present Mediums, second Mediums, second Vellow eyes, extra... Vellow eyes seconds. Red Kidney. Lima beans, dried #76

Hay and Straw.

Hood FOE SALE—Seautiful soid light fawn bull cast, a great indivious. Dropped May 30, 1899. Sire, Jessen, Mass. Dropped Mass. Dr

cow at \$50, 1 springer at \$37.

Stere Pigs.

Small pigs at \$1.50@2.25. Shotes, \$3.50@

S.50.

S 70 F DDI.

Corn.—Demand is quiet with market steady.

No 2 yellow, spot, 43,431/4c.

Steamer yellow, new, 41% 442c.

Steamer and No. 3 corn, 42%.

No. 3 yellow, new, 42c. Oats.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot. 34:234½c. No. 2 clipped, white. 32¾c. No. 8 clipped, white. 32½c32½c. Lower grades, spot. 32½c33c. Clipped, to ship. 34:254½c. Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds.
Middings, sacked, \$17.25@19.25.
Bran, spring, \$17.75.
Bran, winter, \$18.25.
Red Dog, \$18.50.
Mixed feed, \$18.50@19.50.
Cottonseed meal to ship, \$24.50.

Malt,-The market is steady with trade ruling ull. State grades, 6-rowed, 58268c. State, 2 rowed, 57260c. Western grades, 55263c.

Barley—Quiet demand, with prices nominal at 50@75c for No. 2 6 rowed State, and 42@50c for No. 2 9 rowed State. Rye.-Quiet at 70c.

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan ... 22@23
" " " Ohlo ... 26@
" " '4-blood " ... 28@29
" '4-blood " ... 28@29
" '4-blood " ... 28@29
Pine delaine, Ohlo ... 38@40
" Michigan ... 36@36
Washed fleece ... 28@40

arsmedy: First open the sore with a lance or sharp knife, and press out the pus, then wash the foot with warm water and castile soal and ancient the cut with a little vassiles, in which and ancient the cut with a little vassile, in which and ancient the cut with a little vassile, in which and ancient the cut with a little vassile, in which are cut with a little vassile, and press out the pus, then are cut with a lance of south eastern Massachusetts. wash the foot with warm water and castile soap and anoint the cut with a little vaseline, in which you have put enough carbolic acid to give it a at eng odor of the seld. Some would insist en syringing out the out with a weak solution of cartolle seld. A bandage could be put on to apt to accumulate in orchards from the breaking

eria are harmful, and cause dispases and other injurious effects, but many are beneficial.

Among the latter are those which give flavor to tutter and cheese, and those waich euatle in-guminous plants to use the free nitrogen of the

THE PUTURE DEMAND FOR WOOL.

As many people have an idea that ensilage is not a good food for horses, we will call attention to the fact that the Virginia Experiment Staticular Scott Sc as he might of green grass or clover. This is the an ount given no injury resulted, and after they were well accustomed to its use they would not est too hearthy of it, even when given opportunity.

SELECTING BREEDING HOGS. The pig dropped this fall may make a better animal for breeding purposes than a spring pig if well cuosen and well cared for. Whether male or femals is should have a good pedgree. For the male this pedigree should show it pure bred of some standard breed, but in addition to this. date they will be able to take other food than her milk. They should both be from healthy and vigorous stock. We would select a sow long at d deep bodied, rather than broad, with good feet and legs, and not too coarse in the head or in the bristles, but well developed about the fore part of the body, showing good lung capacity, and the boar throid be shorter built and mas culine looking, with broad back, heavy hams, large legs and coarse bristler. He should be of a pure breed that has a reputation of fattenin quickly and easily.

FARM PRICES. Farms are higher priced now than they were a vear ago in many locations, and are very likely destined to advance in price as business grows more brisk and prices of other things are going up. We remember how it was between 1861 and were morein some of those years than their farms were valued at before the var. We know others who bought at high prices about the close of the war, and found that as prices of farm produce went down

when prices went up, or lost money when they went down. Manufacturers found themselves unable to sell their duished products for as much anable to sell their finished products for as much as they had paid or agreed to pay for their raw material. There is ?a lesson in this for farmers. If there is a boom and a season of high prices for farm products, do not get excited ever it, with the expectation that it will last forever. Do not contract obligations that cannot be met if prices so back to last year's rates.

CARN OF BEREDING HOGS.

Having chosen a boar and breeding sows according to the above rule, we would feed them to promote good growth, giving raw roots, bran.

cording to the above rule, we would feed them to promote good growth, giving raw roots, bran, meal mash, with perhaps some greund beef scraps in it, and skimmlik if we had it, as a winter ration, and in summer we would try to have them in pasture, where there was pure running water, and perhaps we would try a field of rape as a food for them. They should have clean beds all the time and warm and dry beds in beds. They should not be mated until about beds all the time and warm and dry beds in winter. They should not be mated until about eight months old, and if we succeeded in getting six or more good pigs from a sow, we should think we had got good stock. After that they should have two litters a year without fail, and we think that they would bring ten to a dozen every litter after the second one, for a dozen years, though we would not keep a male so long as toat, unless he had proved to get extra good pigs. There are too many sows allowed to have one litter of spring pigs as young as they can pigs. There are too many sows allowed to have one litter of spring pigs as young as they can be made to breed, and then they are fattened and killed because it does not pay to raise fall pigs. Breeding from immature stock soon runs out the strain, and with a proper piggery we can grow fall pigs about as cheaply as spring pigs, and if we cannot we can kill and sell them as reasters at the holidays for enough to pay the expense of keeping the sow and raising them. We should not eare to save breeding stock from the first litter of a young sew if we could get them from more mature animals. CLIMATE VARIATIONS.

The Ohio Farmer, in connection with an arti-ele from the experiment station upon wheat growing, prints a map showing the dates for 

REMOVING RUBBISH PROM ORCHARDS. keep the dirt out of it, but perhaps confining the down of limbs of trees from overloading or fowl in a coup with a dry and clean floor may be trom storms. In such cases those limbs lying on enough.

Bacterium (plural, bacteria) is the name applied in some to a number of different or closely related microscopic organisms, all of which consist of single stort cylindrical or elliptical cells, grows near the tree trunk while the tree is small. CARROTS STUNTED BY CROWDING.

All kinds of loose are much better if given plenty of room in which to grow. Probably no root suffers more from crowding than the carror, for the reason that when it germinates, the leaves are so small that it is hard to tell whether a cluster of leaves represents one, two or shree plants. It is a great loss every way to allow the roots to crowd each other in growing. The bulk THE FUTURE DEMAND FOR WOOL.

One of tue largest wool burgers in the West is predicting 20 cents for trawshed fleece wool next year. He says the woolen milis are in many isstances running both day and night, and are unable to handle the orders they get and be contrasts the condition at the present time with that in 1896, when he sat in his cifec three goods without selling a pound of wool, because each buyers could not be found, and he was unwilling to sell on credit, with a prospect of free trade in wool.

Parantee or three roots are course, which grow partly above ground it is not intended by growing in a clump. It is also more dustritions than the deep-rooted carrots, but the most of two or three roots are onto growing together is not tractly so great as one good-sixed carrot. The short-born carrots, which grow partly above ground it is not intended in the proposition of two or three roots are onto growing together is not tractly so great as one good-sixed carrot. The short-born carrots, which grow partly above ground it is not intended in the proposition of two or three roots are onto growing together is not tractly so great as one good-sixed carrot. The short-born carrots, which grow partly above ground it is not intended in the proposition of two or three roots are onto growing together is not tractly so great as one good-sixed carrot. The short-born carrots, which grow partly out of ground, can be seen much better than those whose roots are entirely below the surface. And perhaps because the short-born carrots, which grow partly out of ground, can be seen much better than those whose roots are entirely below the surface. And perhaps because the short-born carrots, which grow partly above ground it is not intended to surface. And perhaps because the short-born carrots, which grow partly out of ground, can be seen much better than those whose roots are entirely because the short-born carrots.

cents, and halibut 22 to 25 cents, so once or twice. He is fed in a sinwheer a rappers and sheepsheed 15 cents, with pempano 40 cents. Smelts not very plenty. Large natives are 25 cents a pound and private to stream to stream to stream to the stream to str

Answer: Have him elipped and give him a horough bath in scapine and hot water. Rub him perfectly dry as 4 guard against his taking old. Burn up the hair you remove from his H. M. D., Vermont: I have a yearling filly that throws out one and sometimes both stifies. She has been this way for some time. At times they are better, then worse. The filly is in good condition. Please prescribs for her, and greatly oblige.

Answer: As the trouble you describe is very Answer: As the trouple you describe it very rare it must be caused by structural weakness, which raust be remedied. I have grave doubts about your being correct. If you are I would suggest that you blister the joint in question two or three times at intervals of three weeks between. This treatment will have a tendency to s'rengthen the parts, and prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

of the trouble.

C. H. C., Musr.: Please tell me what to do for a mare that has scratches in her hind legs. I had her clipped last winter and soon after one of her legs swelled badly, and troubled her more or less all winter. I have just elipped her areal and presume as scon as muddy weather comes she will be as bad as ever. They have not broken out yst, but are hard and dry. What would you advise?

I should advise you to have the ankle fired and listered. It might be continued up to the book. This will remove all soreness and absorb the colargement, besides greatly strengthening the limb. Sufficient time will effect a cure.

W. G., Rhode Island: What are the chances of curing a bone spayin on a yearing coit. The trouble was caused by his standing for several days on one for, owing to the other being irjured at pasture. The coit has been juged some this fail and showed no lameness, but went a little one sider, and sarries the spayined limb inside the forward feet. Yestwidey I turned him out for exercise, and after running and kicking up for a time he went lame. If properly fired and biferred can be been as the same to be made to go sound, and will be be as able to go fast as he would had be remained sound? Answer: At his age, I should consider the chances of curing him very good. Firing and bilstering will stop the growth, absorb the enlargement and time will complete the cure Piring would strengthen the joint very materially and do away with a tendency to a recur reree of the trouble. It would not interfere

with his speed.

E. PEPPERALL, MASS., Nov. 8 1899. To the breeder from a rader.

Would like some infilmation in regard to a manu doing Vetenery work in massassachutis has he got to be agereautate of some Colleague and go before the state bord before he campractiss Vetnery Work can be hand out his sine without a lisenceornor.

Answer: In reply to your subscriber would say

Large natives are 35 cents a pound and smaller at 10 to 15 cents. See perch 15 cents a dozen. Eals 10 to 12 cents, fresh to cents a dozen. Eals 10 to 12 cents, fresh to cents a dozen. Eals 10 to 12 cents, fresh to cents at 18 cents alive and 20 to 22 cents boiled. Clams 50 cents a gallon. Oysters firm at 18 cents alive and 20 to 22 cents boiled. Clams 50 cents a gallon. Oysters strady at 98 cents a gallon for Norfolk, 31.10 for selected and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for Providence River.

We crimary Department.

Questions and Answers.

E. C. W., New Hampshire: Please advise me as to the best treatment of a horse troubled with hen lice.

Answer: Have him clipped and give him a thorough bath in scapine and hot water. Eub ounces; water, 14 oppose, Mir. Give him one dram on his tongue three times a day after feeding. Continue this for one month and you will improve his general condition. (3) I should re-lieve the contraction by the use of springs in the heels and apply woollen swabs wet with cold water to the feet at night. Careful shoeing will

-The Chinese tonor their guests by placing before them the oldest eggs obtainable, which are considered their greatest delicacy.

—In a case of nursing babits among freg-reported by a German naturalist, the eggs are deposited on the ground and brooded by the adult, probably the maie. On leaving the shell, the larvas have posterior extremitles and a long tall, and they finish their development on the back of the adult, to which they fasten them-s-lves by the ventral surface, not by the mouth.

C. H.C., Mws.: Please tell me what to do for a mare that has seratches in her hind legs. I had her olipped last winter and soon after one of her legs swelled badly, and troubled her more of her legs swelled badly, and troubled her more of her legs swelled badly, and troubled her more of her legs swelled badly, and troubled her more she will be as bad as ever. They have not broken out ys, but are hard and dry. What would you advise?

—The importunce of small things is seem-plified by a recent discovery which makes a single fees serves as a link in the chain of evidence bending to prove a former land connection belowing the same of the continued to the continued that it is of folient in, a little continued to the continued to the continued the continued to the co

ventured to set foot in them.

—Yor many years efforts have been made from time to time to measure the heat radiated from some of the brightest stars. The most successful attempt appears to be that of Project Nishols at the Yerkes Observatory. With the aid of an apparatus recalling the principle of the Crookes radiometer, he has ascertained that the star Vegs, which shines very brilliantly near the zunith in midsummer evenings, sends to the earth an amount of heat (qual to that of an ordinary car die six miles distant. Arcturus, the star Celebrated by Job, and which has a somewhat fiery color, radiates about twice as much heat as Vega.

Has presented for shiwdance the last on account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said Courty of Middlesex, on the second day of January, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And sai administrator is ordered to serve this citation by cellivering a copy there of to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at the Marsachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate fourteen days at the Marsachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

With the same should county of Middlesex, on the second day of January, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And sai administration upon the estate of said court, object in the other of the court, object in the state of the said court, object in the cast tell to be one day, at least, before said Court.

With the same should deceased:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate court, object of at Cambridge, in said Court, object of the cited to a presen



### VICTORY FEED MILL



Would But I have some feed at \$6 per ton that is as rich as most Shorts. I sold 200 tons of it be Cheap, last winter to be fed to cattle it instead of Shorts and saves money. My price the same this year as last, but Shorts and hay are much higher. Sample of 300 pounds sent on receipt of \$1. A carlead

full to the roof for \$50. C. A. PARSONS, 154 Commercial Street, Boston, Massa.

#### READY FOR SERVICE

How pleasant it is to feel that whenever you care to go for a spin, that your norse is in readiness. These wintry days, when your animal is liable to become overheated by fast or ving, see that your groom bathes him with GLOSSERIEM. A refreshing stimulant for tired cords and an excellent bath for a beautiful skip. It looks so soft, so stunning, when cared for with GLOSSERIEM. Used at the best stables. Ask for it. GLOSSERIEM. GLOSSERIEM CO., BOSTON MASS.

American elephants. Inspection of the place where the latest discovery was made emphasizes the fact that beavers were contemporaries of the mastolons, and that beaver-dams were as perilous as quicksands for the massive beasts who ventured to set foot in them.

— For many years efforts have been made from time to time to measure the heat radiated from some of the brightest stars. The most successful attempt appears to be that of Food Wittlewers are the proposed of the damping of the damping and deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Wittlewers are the second day of Lanuary and Middlewers are the second day of Lanuary and Lanuary

postpaid, a cop, persons interested n the estate, seven and persons interested n the estate, seven and least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

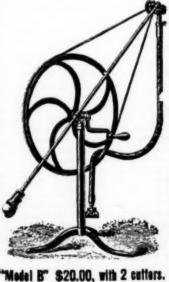
S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

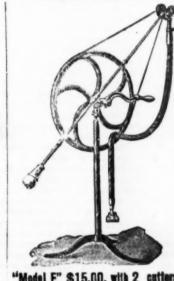
MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

# Gillette Horse Clipping Machines.

... LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD ... Highest and Only Award at World's Pair. Chicago, 1893. Oxfordshire County Ag'l Fair, 1898. Pretoria, S. A. R., Agricultural Fair, 1898. Tunbridge Wells Ag'l Fair, 1898







"Model E" \$15.00, with 2 cutters.

## Over 20,000 Machines sold in Europe.

A Few Foreign References.

The Royal News.

Soyal Stables.

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His Grace The Duke of Portland.

His Grace The Duke of Wellivgton.

His Grace The Duke of Beford.

His Grace The Duke of Buccieuch.

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.

Sir George Wombeil.

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.

Sir George Wombeil.

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#### OUR HOMES. Manness Mannes

The Workbox.

LADIES' ENITTED PETTICOAT. Materials—Ten ounces Fielsher's Spanish yarr, four wooden or bone needles, No. 4 These petticoats are very suitable to be

wern with the clinging skirts. Commence at the bottom with 282, stitches in three needles, 84 on each needle. The wrong side of the knitting is the right side of the p tilecat.

1 to 7th rounds—Plain knitting.

8sh round-Seven plain, purl 5 (alternately all round).

9 a round-Plain knitting. R peas the 8th and 9th rounds 50 times. Now work backwards and forwards to make an opening at back of petticoat.

1st row-Purl 8, knit 3 together, alternately. 2d row-Plain knitting.

31 row-Purl 6, purl 3 together, alternately. 4th row-Plain knitting.

5th row-Purl 4, purl 3 together, alter-Work for 27 rows, 1 plain row and 1 purl row. Take up 26 stitches down each side

of the opening at back, and work all stitches for 4 rows, increasing 1 stitch each time when turning comes; cast off. Crochet on right side around the bottom. 1st round-1 double in 1 stitch, 1 chain,

of the previous treble. A band may be sewed round top.

pass by 1 stitch, repeat.

EVA M. NILES.

widens out below to cover the upper portion
of the chest and back, are about as diseaseinviting irventions as ignorant makers of
styles could foist on our countrywomen. As styles could foist on our countrywomen. As much as contagious diseases, they should be much as contagious diseases, they should be son and pour this over the macaroni. Cover avoided. Below the heated outline of the with buttered bread erumbs and bake twenty soilar are exposed the vital organs, to minutes in a hot oven. take the full brunt of a low temperature. The shoulder cape is bad enough, the fur collar is worse. T.ue, it admirably shows off a tapering, hour-glass waist. but it shortens life or induces deadly disease. One young woman, when remonstrated with for her compressed waist and handsome fur, which was worn without a wrap, and the thermometer below the swenties, replied, " I choose ill health and good looks (?) to a larger waist and a warmer covering," and there was nothing more to be said. Result, an invalidism, which is a constant menace to her life. There is no escape. In the long run, we reap as we have sown, says Good House-

Another mistake is to take off a warm wrap immediately on entering a house, especially after rapid walking, or to talk and breathe through the mouth when first emerging into very cold air. For the throat and lungs it is a great change when one passes from a room warmed to 70° or 75°, as many are, to an outside temperature of zero or a little above. The long passage through the nose to the lungs gives the air opportunity to grow warm, so that the shock is not so great as where the breath enters the mouth, to the danger of the delicate membranes of the throat. That we are usually all sufferers from catarrhal disorders should make us cautious. Despite the helpfulness of "mind cure," "faith cure," and other uplifting agencies, which are doing so much good in supplanting fear by hope, let us realize that our bodies are the organs of the soul, and as such require care. Religious eastasy for a time may so exalt the whole person that she may rise above ill conditions. The soul triumphs over the encompassing garment, and indicates what shall be, in that good time coming, when spirit brings to external consciousness continual proof of its inherent power over matter.

Still, we dwell upon a youthful planet. and human nature is vet ignorant of its and human nature is yet ignorant of its wonderful heritage. Conditions are still an its property states separately states of the wonderful heritage. Conditions are still an its property states of the separate of all rusty lines with a similar place of cloth, thus learning just what to cut, as disturbed of late years by the discoveries but it may be new to some who might like property of the property of the property of the discoveries of the property of the property of the property of the property of t itself demands care. Else we suffer and pass away untimely to a sphere of greater

#### Character Shown in Hats.

Show me how a man wears his hat, and I will tell you what manner of man he is. Notice yourself how he wears his headgear, and you can make a fair estimate of his character. Select the man whose hat seems to have been made for him, and which he has set squarely upon his head as if it were from the air, will keep it from drying or moulddesigned so to do. with never a tilt to the left or right, fore or aft. He is a methodical and a comfortable man, with rare endow- a tempting dessert. ment of common sense.

He is not given to flights of fancy. He keep its feet on the ground. Men whose hats are always too large for them are of reflective habits. They are careless of extermais, and given to introspection. They are to Christmas happiness, even if it be only an philosophical and likely to fall into fits of excess of effort to build up what in itself is good. preoccupation. They are apt to ignore mere details. Conspicuously of this class was Mr.

Chiadatone, whose hat brims always showed a disposition to reach his ears. Men whose hats are always too small are vain and single. The ways too small are vain and single singl finical. The man who wears his hat drawn gnical. The man who would not be a "crook," but he over his eyes may not be a "crook," but he young, will welcome, is one of the pretty and fashionable trifles for neck wear. The shops are strategy, whether he uses his gifts in an full of these pretty things in every style and army campaign or in a coup on Wall price. More economical is it to make them at street. He is not cheerful, in fact, is given home. Before this is attempted some pretty model in a shop should be studied, and it will be to gloomy meditation. Much more does the se gloomy meditation. Much more does the found that its duplication will be a comparatively simple matter. At all the notion counters are pushed off his forehead enjoy the confidence gold foundation collars which insure the requisite of his fellow men. The man who wears his shape and stiffness.

hat off his forehead is essentially frank.

A sponge bag for each of the state of the He is admired by those who do not agree with any of his views, for his straightforwardness; if nature has not gifted him with a singing voice, he whistles. The man who ees his hat on one side is independent, self-assertive; he is in danger of becoming vicious. He is a "sport " by nature if not by practice.—Hatter's Gazette.

## Lumbago.

Lumbago is a painful affection of the muscles of the lower part of the back. Physicians are not agreed as to its nature. some holding it to be a form of muscular baby ribbon are nice to hang over the hooks in rheumatism, others believing that it is a one's closet. neuralgia—that is to say, an affection of the nerves supplying the muscles in this part. Very probably both opinions are right at different times, lumbago being sometimes blue cloth skirts, make a very attractive combi. rheumatic and sometimes neuralgic in its

The pain may come on suddenly or gradually, and it may vary from a dull ache to a smoky-gray velvet, hand painted in a lighter the process may appear a little painful, a needle sharp "jumping" pain. Usually it is felt shade mixed with white and completed with a threaded with hair being passed through the lid

skip, or other sign of inflammation, except letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming cause it made her feet ley cold and wet with perspiration. She thought that the soles were

Some persons are greatly subject to lum- wider kilts stitched two-thirds of their

bago, being seldom free from a little aching in the back, while others may never have a

that matter. Those who suffer frequently from the trouble are usually persons of so-called "urlo-acid" disthesis, who often have little winges of pain in one or another of the joints, or inflamed eyes, or repeated colds, or headache, or any other of the troubles known as rheumatic or gouty.

The immediate exciting cause of lumbage is usually a strain produced by lifting a beavy weight, stooping for a long tim. horseback riding, and so forth; or the pair may be brought on by a draught of cold air playing on the back, as sometimes happene when the bedelothes slip off. Lumbago is often more distressing on ac

count of the apprehension it excites of disease of the kidneys or other internal r gans than because of the severity of the pain. But the physician can readily mak the distinction by the employment of mon ern methods of examination.

Among the remedies are heat, electricity liniments of various kinds and plaster The most satisfactory home treatment of at ordinary case is by rest in bed and an application of hot cloths or turpentine linim at to the back -Youth's Companion.

#### Domestic Hints.

EGGS AND TOMATO Put one pint of canned tomatoes in a sauce pan, add one-balf teaspoonful of sait, one-quar ter teaspoonful of pepper and one tables; o nic of butter and cook until reduced one- af Tak-3d round-Work the treble in the middle from the fire fire moment or two, then add thraggs well beaten and stir till the mixture thick ens like custard. Pour over buttered toast and

BOTTE. MACABONI AU GRATIN.

The Kingdom of Health.

High collars of cloth and fur, particularly where, as fashion has dictated, the collar grated 8wiss cheese, salt and pepper, and repeat cold milk and stir until thick and smooth. Sea

CORN BREAD.

Four eggs, one tablespoon sugar, pineh of sait, two thirds quart of milk, one cup of corr meal, one cup of flour, one-faird cup of melted butter, two teaspoons of baking powder ions: Beat eggs very light, mix ingred well together and bake in quick oven.

PUMPKIN PIR. For each pie take one-half pint of cooked pumpkin, a pint of rich milk, ene-third of a joup of sugar and two eggs. Mix the sugar and eggs, add the pumpkin, and lastly the milk, which

light. Fill the crust and bake slowly. CRICKEN CROQUETTES. One cup cold chicken (white part) chopped and mashed to a powder. Beason with sait, colory sait and cavenne, add one cup thin cream sauce, or more if it will absorb it. Cool, shape in cylinders, roll in fine bread crumbs, beaten egg and crumbs, and fry one minute in deep, hot fat.

Beat two eggs slightly, add one p ut anulated sugar and beat this light. Add one-half eup of molasses, one tablespoon of melted butter, will wear at a fashionable church wedding during personned by them. Within fifteen seconds those one terspoon of sait and one-half teaspoon of holiday week white corded silk overdresses immediately in front of him held up their hands, and within forty seconds those at the other end

#### Hints to Housekeepers.

Straining-cloths, dish-clothes, etc., should be thoroughly deensed by boiling in washing sods or pearline; one teaspoonful to quart of a cold water. In hot weather this should be done daily.

Bubber gloves protect the hands from vege table and fruit stains; they are especially needed in making grape jolly. Get them several sizes too large or the hand will not have room for free action. Grease will melt them.

When a dish seems rather tasteless a dash of salt will often improve it. This also applies to puddings and other sweet dishes. Jellies give zest to meats and vegetables, as do

before it is used.

Make the pumpkin ple rich, but delicately flavored. Use your very deepest tin and bake with steady heat for one hour, never having it intense enough to boil the filling.

Jars kept for the use of creams should be When a lemon is naived or quartered and left unused a tumbler turned over it, protecting it

Dates stuffed with marshmallow paste makes

Something new in children's furniture sets are the luxurious nursery.

Extravagance of every sort is a deadly injury to be pressed flat on the ends.

A sponge bag for each member of the house hold is an absolute necessity. The most sani-tary bag is of colored lines, lined with oiled slik Shirr the bag with wash-silk ribbon, in any color which fancy dictates, and embroider the owner's initials in the corner. In a large family it is well to have the sponge bag, laundry bag, bath mat, robe and towel of each member either plainly marked or of some distinguishing It is always in good taste to use sachet for the ing, provided one uses the right sort. Violet, heliotrope, rose and clover are all right. used, provided discretion is shown. Stronger odors are tabooed. Dainty sachets are made of bits of wide ribbon. Several of these strung on

#### The Fashions.

. . A broad picture hat of sable, finished with pheasant wings, is the latest in millinery.

reason why an otherwise beautiful face should be disfigured by red cyclids or ragged cyclashes.

SAVED BY AN EGG, OR COMEDY OF THE DESERT.







the shoulders, forming a dressy sleeve cap, and also imparting an appearance of additional breadth. This is a distinct advantage to slender

.". Ermine toques are really very dain'y if trimmed with black tulie rosettes with a waving black aigretse. A note of color ever so carefully is a factor with which physicians have to reckon

invisibly in front in the effort to secure the Parisian girdle effect which makes the back appear of demonstrating how easily this faculty

mother's lace wedd veil will be worn, held by

.". Cloth lace is one of the fade of the season, used as a trimming for evening wraps, boleros, etc., and being new it is expensive.

"It is a useful volume, both for the owners of the cloth would be to cut a border of lace direct from the cloth on the edges. The pattern would have to be a rouning border design, or an interlace pattern, which could be stamped on the cloth and then cut out with a sharp a nife. If a knife is used, lay the cloth to be cut on a smoot a board, tack in figure and the cloth to be cut on a smoot a board, tack in figure and the cloth to be cut on a smoot a board, tack in figure and the cloth to be cut on a smoot a board, tack in figure and the cloth to be cut on a smoot a board, tack in figure and the majority of the purity of our supplied by destroyed, says the Sanitary and then cut out with a sharp a nife. If a knife is used, lay the cloth to be cut on a smoot a board, tack in figure and the cloth to be cut on a smoot a board, tack in figure and the majority of the bees may find them near the entrance, that the bees may find them the more readily, and though they may not go down as soon as they would go up, they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when the bees may find them near the entrance, that the bees may find them the more readily, and though they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way they will do so, and when they have found the way the .". A pretty way to finish a circular cape o

make it rival the most costly ornaments made by the best jeweiers. According to the present and a brooch or two besides.

.". A new fad is known as North American

obeys the injunction of the homely pink, in forest green, and in white, and are in rows of loops are required. The length of the philosopher, who advised all mankind to those shown in colored woods. They come in ribboa loops. When ribbons are narrow, two years. Indeed, those who have the means covered with etchings of elves and gnomes and Jet beits and black satin richons go well to fairy folk of all sorts, and will be the delight of gether, and conveniently accord with various Jet belts and black satin riotons go well tcfrocks. After the loops are sewed on they need

.\*. Black satin opera cloaks with hoods and stole facings of white ribbed velvet are the outer and inner satins, are by far the most youthful and charming creations which we sh

#### CURIOUS FACTS.

-Norway claims a higher average life for its inhabitants than any other country in the world

Transvani war has shown anew what an im-portant part railway operations will play in all future conflicts. The regiments will be recruited

-The Bon Marche in Paris has the largest pounds of potatoes. When there are omelettes for breakfast 7800 eggs are used. The coffee machine makes 750 quarts of coffee daily.

perspiration. She thought that the soles were chiefly affected, and that the hands were also decold, but not so markedly as the feet. Mr. bappen, but when it does occur the conservation of their length of their length.

The proportions are:

Red, twelve; rife green, seven; brown, six;

happen, but when it does occur the conservation of their length.

from the belt down, is finding great favor among. Hutchinson had long been familiar with the fact the many women who objected to the flat, untant tea made the fact of some persons cold, but adorned, undraped sheath skirt of recent uni-did not know that cold perspiration attended it He believed the coldness to be caused by con .\*. Many of the bandsome guimpes and yokes dded to the walsts of winter gowns extend over shrank. result by the action of the special germ of

#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE FOWER OF THE IMAGINATION .- "W. H. black signets. A note of color ever to carefully chosen quite ruins the style of this special hat one of the novel on a black stick banded with gold, is one of the novel-ties in umbrella bandles.

"". Nearly every gown has a narrow belt made of stitched sain or taffets drawn and insteaded with gold. It opens to the stitched sain or taffets drawn and insteaded every large to the stitched sain or taffets drawn and insteaded every relates an interesting the state of stitched sain or taffets to accept the Pay. slan girdle errect which makes the back appear of demonstrating now carry this requirements and the line over the bust to the waist unsurally long. It is there details in dress that is lecture he presented to his audience a bottle row distinguish the srart from the dowdy woman. above underskirts of Biobelieu red satio, the and within forty seconds those at the other end cape collars and revers of the low-out bodiess of the room declared that they distinctly perore. If the buttermilk is sweet, one teaspoon of soda is sufficient. Mix with flour to make a dough as soft as can be rolled. Out out and fry in the usual way.

If the buttermilk is sweet, one teaspoon of the sufficient with white delayed the odor. There was an obsticate minor ity, largely composed of man, who stoutly delayed the usual way.

In the buttermilk is sweet, one teaspoon of the solution with white leaved the odor. There was an obsticate minor ity, largely composed of man, who stoutly delayed their inability to detect any odor, but satin and lace. They will wear white velvet with white leaved the rolling the rolling that the rolling t round bats trimmed with white ostrich plumes have given in had he not been compelled to bring and holly. The bouquets will be white roses and carnations that with glowing red satin ribbor. The tail, brunetse bride will be attired in a rank finding the odor so powerful that they hastly quitted the lecture room. It would have hastly quitted the lecture room. It would have audience on learning the liberty that hed been taken with their imaginations but on this point unfortunately the report is slient.

#### The Healthfulness of Milk.

and the most deadly of the diseases by repay them. which both young and old are affected have mode every young girl feels the necessity of having a necklace, a jewel backcomb to wear been laid at the door of the dairyman. This with evening dress, a few pretty corrage pine is a very serious matter, if it is all truth. But while there is unquestionably good reason to be disturbed on this account, we must not lewelry; it is unusual, and some of it is barbarie be misled by the perhaps too common habit and handsome. Belt clasps made of the stone of exaggeration of whatever may be made a arrow heads set in duli sliver and enameled are source of excitement by some of those triking. Bracelets, bat pins, brooches, are all to be had in the same ware. Indian trophies are at a premium, and in somejef the displays stiff has been said and written of late in this prices have been asked.

"". Pretty and effective are belts fringed with respect that has not been existing for many has been said and written of late in this now than it has ever been before, and that the death rate is steadily decreasing. But while this is so it gives no good reason why we should not still further improve in this respect, and taking all that is said and

behavior of the uncountable numbers of iajurious organisms which are to be found in composing matters have given us altogether new ideas in regard to the importance of the most thorough cleanliness in the work of the dairy. But it is no small thing to contemplate. It covers everything. There is nothing, however small it may appear to us, which is not mixed up more or less in this study of what it is to be clean dor can be removed, it is said, by in our dairy work. One may think that it sprinkling the floor with ammonia water.

The French military authorities are planning the creation of six railway regiments. The brushing them before the milk is drawn. But this is only a small part of it. The source of impurity may be in the cow, deamong raliway employees, and will be drilled by rived from her food,or the water she drinks. running trains, repairing and destroying tracks. It may be in the air she breathes, or in her It may be in the air she breathes, or in her condition of health disturbed by some inkitchen in the world. It provides food for all the employees of the house, four thousand in number. The smallest kettle holds sevenly-ave or in the water in which these have been number. conspicuous accident in her management. quarts, the largest 375 quarts. There are fity washed. It may even be in the person who frying pans, each of which is capable of holding is milking the cows, existing in his cloth three hundred cutiess at a time, or of frying 280 ing, and brought unknowingly from some quite unthought of source. Indeed, we believe that the large majority of cases of sickness or deaths due to infection of the cording to the "Medicine Francaise," there is no reason why an otherwise beautiful face should preserved in the strictest purity, and its healthfulness certainly assured. It is quite certain, however, that the chief

sharp "jumping" pain. Usually it is fell sometimes gray taile resette and two wings and two fancy pins.

sends mixed with white and completed with a gray taile resette and two wings and two fancy pins.

"". Curved and pointed passementeries and often affords more or less relief.

There is never any redness or heat of the skin, or other sign of inflammation, except skin, or other sign of inflammation, except lettes as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming to letter as to suggest the shadow of a coming the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine and two than and most frequent source of infection of milk with un whoches the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine and the threads cut in the middle with a fine distribution of milk with un whoches the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine and the threads cut in the middle with a fine and the threads cut in the middle with a fine and the threads cut in the middle with a fine distribution of milk with un whoch the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine distribution of milk with un whoch the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine distribution of milk with un whoch the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine distribution of milk with un whoch the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine distribution of milk with un whoch the lid and the threads cut in the middle with a fine distribution of milk with un whoch the lid and the threads cut in the middle

milk. Dast from mouldy hay has been shown by experiment to spoil milk for butter making; at times wholly preventing the churning by the feaming and slimy condition of the cream. The same impurity has been detected as the cause of floating curds in the cheese vat, and it is by no means an uncommon occurrence. Mouldy litter under the c we has had the same

#### one's footsteps may be traced in the winter's snow.-The Dairy.

through the milk and its products, and its

behavior in making these, as clearly as

charged with the infected matter.

Bees and Honey. An English writer upon bee topies, J. W. Pagden, strongly advocates an under hive for surplus honey, instead of placing it at the top or at the side, as he has tested all three methods. He says that his attention was first called to it by going to remove a hive to a new block for an old dame. She told him that the bees had at one time clu sered very much over the old block and the front of the hive and then had disappeared. On examination he found a hole in the ceptre of the floor board and decided that they had gone down into the stand, which was an old-fashioned chimney pot. On removing the floor board he found under it about 40 pounds of honeycomb, as white, pure and beautiful as any he ever saw.

His ela'ms are that in the box below. there being no opening excepting at the top, the warm air goes upward into the brood hive, and the lower hive will be much gooler than a top hive or super as we use them. If the hive can be kept at a temperature below 75°, all honeycombs will be almost milk white. His plan is to ent three most milk white. His plan is to cut three
"It seems to us a book which those who are fond of
slits in the bottom board, three-sixteenths cats will be glad to read."—George T. Angell, in Our of an inch wide and three or four inches in length, placing them near the entrance, that

risks we run in this respect. Nothing else would be some inconvenience attending the . Fancy French jewelry is more worn than has so disturbed the public. It has been having the full hive on the top and the To bring out its perfect flavor mines meat ever, and it has become bewilderingly beautiful charged that the very large number of super beneath, but if those who work for deaths among infants is due to impure milk. deaths among infants is due to impure milk, comb honey can get a whiter comb it may

What is known as royal jelly, on which the larva in the queen cells are fed, is not stored in the combs, but is prepared and given by the nurse bees when rearing

Ourage 227 of the 1899 edition of A. B. C. of Bee culture, A. I. Root says: "The milky food, before described, which is given to the young larym and which is supposed to be a mixture of pollen and honey, partially digested, is very similar if not identical in composition with royal jelly. The bees are not the only examples in the animal kingdom where the food is taken into the digestion is thrown up for the use of the off pring. Pigeons feed their young precisely in this way. R yal jelly has a very tart and rank, strong, milky taste that is quite sickening if much of it be taken."

Any egg in a worker cell can be devel-oped into a queen, or if a colony is without a queen at the season of honey gathering, they will build green cells upon the worker cell, in which is an egg or a newly hatched larva, and will proceed to feed the larva with the royal jelly. In this way, many of trations. those who make a business of rearing Price t queens for sale obtain them by depriving the colony of its queen at a time which will induce them to begin rearing new queens Some improve upon this by taking the artificially made queen cells and fastening them upon the top bar of the frame, then trans- Director of the College of Agriculture, Cornell ferring an egg or young larva to the cell, to University. 432 pages, 45 illustrations. Esbe developed inte a queen. Those reared in pecially valuable. this way are claimed to be equally as good as those raised by the bees when preparing to swarm. They are looked after in 16 or 17 days that there may not be a battle between two rival queens hatched at the same time. or that the first one out may not destroy those in the other cells.

Among the music recently received from the Diver Ditson Company are the following: Berceuse, for the plane, by Genari Karganoff. Love Bong, by Adolf Henselt, arranged for Fairy Dance, of the Popular Piano Music Se-

ries, by Carl Heins,
"Just As It Used To Do," a song with plano accompaniment, by Victor Harris. "The Jolly School Boy" and "The Little Husbandry in the Corns University. 280 Walker. 417 pages. 256 illustrations.

ing pieces for the piano.

Five Laurei Leaves for the pianoforte by C. W. Krogmann, including "Little Coquette," Zephyr and the Violet," "" Jack O'Lantern,"
" Fairy Hunting Song" and "A Forest Lullaby." " La Piorelle" (Valse de Ballet), by C.W.Krog

" Nightfall," for the plane, by C.W Krogmann -- It would appear, from long observation, that soldiers are hit during the battle ac to the color of their dress in the following order: Red is the most fatal color, Austrian

quences are exceedingly disastrous. In-tances have happened in which 50, and Joseph Jefferson: A number of years ago even more than a hundred deaths, have be played a one-night engagement in a small been clearly traced to the infection of milk Indiana town, appearing in his favorite with the germs of typhoid fever through part of Rip Van Winkle. In the hotel at the water used in the way mentioned. And which he stopped was an Irishman "rewe all know how it is at this season, when cently landed," who acted as porter and the accomulation of waste matter on the general assistant. Judged by the deep and ground through the winter is very apt to be serious interest which he took in the house, cashed into springs and streams by the he might have been clerk, lesses and proneiting snow, or the everflowing of the prietor, rolledinto one. At about six o'clock urface by the spring rains. So, too, we in the morning Mr. Jefferson was startled may easily suspect a great number of wells by a violent thumping on his door. When in which surface drainage may flow and carry with it the accumulated fi.th gathered that he had left no "call" order at the office, during the winter. Doub;less much of the he was naturally indignant. But his sleep siekness that comes with the spring and was spoiled for that morning, so he arose

arily summer may be thus caused, and it and soon after appeared before the cierk. hould be seriously thought of by all conwas I called at this uncarthly water is a general solvent, and this fact is nour?" "I don't know, sir," answered the cot thought of as it should be. We think clerk, "I'll ask Mike." The Irishwan was much more of impure air, but this is not nearly summoned. Said the clerk: "Mike, there so serious a matter as impure water. Water | was no call for Mr. Jefferson. Why did you is absorbed directly into the blood, and all disturb him?" Taking the clerk by the accomplished by to impurities, of course, thus go to the very lapel of the coat the Hibernian led him to PILLS. By so doing fountain of life. Water is not filtered of its one side, and said in a mysterious whisper: impurities as the air is. When air is "He were shnoring loike a horse, sor, and breathed it passes through the nostrils, O.'d heard the b'ys saying as how he were which are always moist and covered with onet afther shiaping for twinty years, so Oi adhesive muons, by which in many cases | see to mestlf, see Ot, ! Molke, it's a cooming onto him ag'in, and it's yer juty to git the the injurious germs are arrested and diserayther out o' yer house instantly! Impure air is the next in importance of

Beecham Bids for Kipling MS. the various dangers to milk. This is ab-Among those who have made the highest bids sorbed by the cow and infects the blood, for the original manuscript of Rudyard Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," which is being sold for the benefit of the wives and obliand, of course, the milk. It is filled with noxious germs which settle on the milk as it is drawn into the pail, and as the milk dren of the British Beservists who have been ordered to south Africa, is Mr. Beecham, of may stand in a filthy stable. A case is re-ported in which cheese made from milk st. Helens, Eugland, who off-red \$525 for it. Mr. Beecham's name is familiar to every news-paper reader in America, as he is proprietor of infected by the odors from a dead animal in a field at some distance from the cow stable was quite unfit for use, and if such was the the famous pills which bear his name. In ad-dition to being a lover of things artistic, he is result it would have been much worse also a most public-spirited man. The great manufacturing centre of St. Helens, of which his enormous factory is one of the largest industries, for the butter made from such infected gn z id his good services to the town by elect ing him recently to the Mayeralty, backed by the manimous pet t'on of the municipal council of B'. Helens. Without doubt that executive ability which has assisted him so materially in

#### THE ANGORA CAT uld on the milk. In short, every kind of impurity that may be existing in the cow, or its surroundings, may be traced all

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Most str free Loosed

To hold For one And one To wall And each Of him And mi Bhall shu -From dillon

Bener

THE NEW WOMAN. Although I'm the head of a household today, I'm under stern petticoat rule; There's no doubt, wnatever, which one holds the

And I am her slave and her tool. She doesn't wear bloomers, or argue so bold,-As perhaps you already divine,— She's decidedly new,—o lly five summers old,— This dear, little daughter of mine!

ANNA B. PATTEN.

POETRY.

(Original.)

Washington, D. C. A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

When the day draws near its close, The liberal radiance of the western skies (Fer land and sea before our gladdened eyes A sunset glamour throws. And Christmas time tous comes. Heaven seat, to light the evening of the year, And scatter kindly fragrance far and near

Upon our hearts and homes. Lift up your eyes and fill Your mieds, my friends, with freely given light! Open your hearts to radiance still more bright,— Tae spirit of good will!

-0. Jeif Sharp, in the Pali Mail Magazine. A CHRISTMAS HYMN. Thou whose birth on earth Angels sang to men, While their stars made mirth, This day born again.

Thou whose face gives grace, As the sun's doth heat, Let thy sunbright face Lighten time and space, Here beneath thy feet

Light, not born of morn. Saviour, virgin-born, Held of men in scorp, Turn men's scorn to love

As that night was bright, With thy perfect ray, Very Light of light, Turn the wild world's night To thy perfect day.

Bid our peace increase, Hid oppression cease, Bid the night be peace. -A. C. S., in the Sunday Magazine.

RESUNCTATION. I met you in the summer tide,

A Haivard senior then, On every side the doors flew wide To me, a king of men.
I haunt no more the Newport shore, Tis Coney's Isle I seek; On twenty-five a week!

You saw me sweep Yale's football field, Spurred by the bleachers' roar. Now, unobserved, without, a word, I sweep an office floor. My voice was great in each debate, I'm queered now if I speak. Ah! Comentine, can genius shine On twenty-five a week?

I pass you on the avenue. You drive with stately air, I fear you'd mock to know I walk Such flowers you bear, such gowns you wear, I leave you not in pique. Fate draws the line, you can't be mine On twenty-live a week.

KING CHRISTMAS AND MASTER King Obristmas sav in his house of ice

And looked across the snow. " Hallo, my little man!" he cried,
" Now whithe, dost thou go?" " I go, my Lord, along the way

To at all my kin have gone, Where thou, my Lord, shalt follow me Bef re another dawn." " Right gayly," cried the Ohristmas King. Who ride tonight with thee? " The days of crief, the days of loy.

Are they who ride with me.' " God keep thee, merry little man; Go whisper them that mourn How surely comes again the day When Christ the Lord was born.

"And be not sad, my little man, But when thou too art old And o'er the wintry wastes you come, A weary man and cold,

" Right cheerily I pray thee then To keep this gracious tryst, And leave thy weary burden here

Where cares grow light with Christ. " Now bid thy gallant company Right onward without fear, For i, the King of Christmas,

Have blessed the glad New Year."
—S. Weir Mitchell, in St. Nicholas. Attired in skirts of fluffy lace

O: triumphs tailor-made, She moves a figure young and fair, In fashion's gay parade.
They toast her name at every club,
The world is at her feet, For nature and the modiste make Her loveliness complete.

She sits within the opera box, A star above her brow; To her the tenor sings his air. To her he makes his vow. She dances all her nights away,

Until the crimson rose; That decks her bodice hange its head Against her breast of snows. A crowd of lovers haunt her steps

To carry cloak and fan, To button up her wrinkled gloves, And court her-if they can, She listens to their ardent words, But she is fancy-free,

Perhaps because she has a dream Of castles o'er the sea. Upon a moonlit balcony, Before the ball is done,

Her dewey lips may yield a kiss. The sweetest ever won. She knows the ethics of a frill,

A ringlet's subtle art; She lets you hold her little hand, But never bares her heart. -Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

BHADOWS. Most strange it is to stand when shades are

Loosed from the light that chained them here and there, To hold their hushed dominion everywhere—

To stand and commune with them sliently, For one was bound by daylight's tyrant glare, The faithful follower of a cur to be; And one was forced—light fetters needed he— To wait all day upon a maiden fair. And each wore then the shape of love or loath

Of him whom Day their daylong master made; Now all have doffed their loved or hated cloth-And mingle o'er the earth in shapeless shade.

And we, when Death shall loose our souls from

Shall shudder to have served so foul an elf.

From "Minuscula." Francis William Bour-

THE CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS. Beneath the cedar and the pine, And gleaming Christmas holly,

Our slivern notes are jolly.

For in the home are charm and mirth, And here were sadness, folly,— Here, in the dearest spot on earth, Beneath the Christmas holly.

-- Katherine B. Johnson.

half finished, and she"The Senor Doctor for the Senorita," said now.

"He some Doctor knows that I shall never be better," she answered. "No, do not deny it," here?" He could not answer; he only pressed the as his dark face finished and he began to speak. He could not answer; he only pressed the slender fingers and there was silence in the work to live for, and some one else may do that work to live for, and some one else may do that little room, and he noticed, as if in a dram, the clouded over again. 'His mother'll believe me, young man; but—but I wish the town could hear seeming strangely at variance with

tenderness at times.

drew a curtain of seserve about his real feel-

depths.

"Not so!" he said eagerly, taking her little hand in his strong one. "Think what you have done by your writing. It is an art with you; such power as yours little up the soul and makes "She took his hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand in his strong new with the said that had a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and then she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and them she hand and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and them she had and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and them she had and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and them she had and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and them she had and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and them she had and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and the had and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and them she had and and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and the had and rebuly pressed it. There was a long look between them, and the had a long look between them. such power as yours litts up the soul and makes it better. You must, you shall recover!" There was a sharp ring of pain in his voice,

vitality into her being. She smiled a little faintly, and he arose, saying, " I am tiring you, rishity into the faintly, and he arose, saying, "I am tiring you, faintly, and he arose, saying, "I am tiring you, senorita," and giving some directions as to her medicines he went toward the door.

"Benorita," and giving some directions as to her mindle the open the day our sweet Lord came in His great love for us. All love is sweet,—but this is best!" as she kiesed the cross.

fined against the sombre woodwork. She thought he looked like an old Velasquez as she said. "I pray you to give my remembrances to upon her face that strangely peaceful smile, the Senora, your wife."

The Senora, your wife."

"I thack you, Senorita," he said simply.

She lay quietly thinking, a little smile upon her little.

She was very lonely, this American girl, dying alone in the foreign city to which her literary. alone in the foreign city to which her literary work had brought her. She had made few friends in Madrid. Her

She had made rew friends in madely.

Then, as it human passion was reliable to the divine which shadowed the semblance of the divine which shadowed the pale form, he grew quieter and looked long at ness, although ners was a nature with a wealth of tenderness for the few she loved. How kind the doctor had been, she thought again. She wondered if he was happy. He did not look so, this grave and courtly man with the

refined face, so passionate and yet so restrained : a face with all the power for good or evil of Don

Instinctively she felt that he was a man to whom everything appealed, music, art, beauty. Such natures, with far more possibilities than less sensitive ones, are harder to curb. She knew that he could be either very. grand or noble, or else that he could make an utter ship-wreck of his life. She hoped he would be good; abe—and then came one of those according. she—and then came one of those agonizing attacks of pain which were slowly but surely wearing her life away.

El 8 nor Doctor came the next day and the next, and his visits grew to be the only thing to which she looked forward. He was so good to her that she could not help earing for him. She was not a woman to give her love unsought, yet her heart slipped from her and she knew it not. "My friendship cannot hurt him," she murmured to herself, not knowing that friendship was but a quenchable as the soul itseif.

She smiled when he tried to tell her that she was better. She did not want to be well; she was too tired. Just to lie still, quite still and to see him every day that was all life held for her. As for the Benor Doctor, he looked at her in wonder. He had never known a woman like her. She was so fair, so brilliant in mind, so full of a nameless charm, which all could feel yet none define. At times when he saw her fragile blonds beauty grow more ethereal every day it seemed

ts Americanita," as they called her.

She was so fair and beautiful, so patient and voices butt, but a few bones broken."

Hers was a rare soul, well disciplined and not

one day she talked to the doctor of her stories, not very great ones, perhaps, but real to her, and each one with something within its depths to touch the heart or raise the soul above the sordid things of earth.

leep sigh.
She looked at him quickly, saying gently: "You are not happy, 8-nor."
"You friendship makes me quite happy,
"Americanits," he answered, with a smile so
warm and glowing that it seemed to breathe a

He answered her quietly,—he was a man who tender curves of her lips.

Irew a curtain of reserve about his real feelings—
Your friendship is something to me, Senorita."
Had she been less near the borders of that spirit world where love lays down his earthly garb, She looked at him in surprise, her pale cheek
she might have guessed his thoughts, but she

hardly fought fight.

The last rites were over. The priest was gone and she lay dead, one hand holding the crucifix

"Americanita! Americanital" be sobbed brokenly.

Then, as if human passion was stilled and ient face, in which all the struggle and the pain had left no impress save that of chastened beauty.

Kneeling reverently, as to a saint, gently as

brother he touched her hands with his lips. "You are better, Little One," he whispered better at the Feast of Navidad. Ahl your

BE CARRFUL GIRLS. Be careful what you sow, girls For every seed will grow, girls! Though it may fall Where you cannot know, Yet in summer and shade It will surely grow; And the girl who sows good seed today Will resp the crop to morrow.

Be careful what you sow, girls! For all the bad will grow, giris! And the girl who now Is scattering thistics

Over the land. Must know that whatever she sows to day me to morrow -The Deaconess Visitor.

A Glee Club Concert.

beauty grow more ethereal every day it seemed to him as if he could not let her die. He would walk away from the couch where she lay so patiently sweet, and clench his hands in rage that he could not vanquish death.

Oner, when she was suffering so that her face was pinched and drawr, she heard a stifled groar, and looking up she saw that his eyes were grown with the team in which our club happened to the face of the face of the face of the face way with the team in which our club happened to the face of the face of

full of tears, and his face was white with sym-pathy.

"I cannot bear to see you suffer," he said club's not a bad concern. Never to'd you one

brokenly, and she answered.

"Then I will be brave. Fear not for me, my friend, 'Tis but the wearisome summer days which try me. I shall be better at the Feast of Navidad."

After that she tried to hide the pain which daily, almost hourly, graw warsa.

daily, almost hourly, graw warsa. daily, almost hourly, grew worse.

Every day the Costor's visits grew longerCesco sto k his head sorrowfully. Everybody in the Casa de Huespedes loved the little "Senortha Americanita." as the sould her his head sorrowfully as the sould her his head sorrowfully as the sould her his head sorrowfully.

Hers was a rare soul, well disciplined and not untired by fierce temptation. She was no angel, but a woman; one whose intensity would always make her suffer, yet whose nature was sweet last winter. I couldn't write often, but I used and pure enough to grow better and nobler, unembittered by failure or sorrow.

"Let's take mother and so is to the take mother and so is not the lamily circle. They'll like to hear this yarn.

"You know our club made a Southern tour last winter. I couldn't write often, but I used to telegraph the mater now and then that I didn't need my winter figures.

Chency, whose gct a memory that's gold for any number of verses in a topical song, and would be useful to him in his lessons, if he had any. It made Jim remember that Philip Tidd of our class came from down that way.

At the Feast of Mavidade.

"The blonds Americanita will surely dis," said Cosco, the house servant of the Casa de Husspedes in the Calle Zurbarete.

The totes of his soft Spanish voice were not loud, but they reached the ears of the sick siril sa she lay on her cough by the window of the sunny room overlooking the parks.

She knit her brows, then flushed and paled anonatelously, and a far-away look came interest and doill. The Caristmas fetes were gay and brought outly and a far-away look came interest and chill. The Caristmas fetes were gay and brought outly, and a far-away look came interest and chill. The Caristmas fetes were gay and brought out of the window, past the straggling roofs of the houser, toward the matchies blue of the sky. So she was to die! She had not thought of dying their parks, was to die! She had not thought of dying their parks, and she was founded in a so.

The Senor Doctor for the Senorita," said

When he was gone she murmured to herself: If he loves his wife. If he loves his wife him he proves his which hung about her throat and vighed and parks her good to him"; but the prayer in darks her good to him"; but the prayer in darks her good to him"; but the prayer in darks her good to him"; but the prayer in darks her good to him "i but the prayer." I said: 'Phil's been too modest if he han't explained. Why, Prof.

— who is no end famous in select case, says Phil haif fluished, and she—
"The Senor Doctor for the Senorita," said
Oesec, and she came back from her reverte.
"You are better," said the doctor, gravely, as he said to her when he came on the said down beside her and felt her pulse, which, like a wild bird, fluitered to be free.

"Bo laughed gently.

"Is the end so near? Is this my last Christmas to wash Commencement beach, and you just tell the best of war and the sense of the splanning an A No. 1 surprise for you and his morn of Ohristmas to wish her a happy feast.

Her gray eyes grew a little startled, but she after he graduates, just like the rest of us, Mr. Tidd! We warblers aren't the only pubbles on the commencement beach, and you just tell the large."

ple are engrossed with their own lives; I am not necessary to any one," sadly, "and I am not arraid to die."

The doctor looked at her searchingly. He had a high, white forehead and deep-set dreamy eyes, keen, dark and passionate, yet with a clear expression which seemed to deepen into one of tenders. "I want to tell you that you have been all the dight was an an elear expression which seemed to deepen into one of tenders are into the designation to me," he said at length in a low moved volce. "If I am ever what you would wish me, it will be because you have been all the fourth kind of ple stuck in my throat at dinament the dearman at the same of "Tank you are."

"Tank you, mi amigo," she said in a whisper, and he left her, a smile just parting the fellows iding round town. They're tender curves of her lips.

"Tank you are."

"Tank you, mi amigo," she said in a whisper are.

"Tank you are."

"Tank you a known them to hurt their voices over night. But all at once, just as a Wall-street scheme strikes you, I thought how to make—well, there the analogy ends; for I wasn't after money.
"I bunted up Mr. Tidd, and asked if there

She looked at him in surprise, her pale cheek dushing under his steady gaze.

"You are so kind," she murmured with a quick little indrawing of her breath. "I do not know why you have been so kind to me ever since I came to Madrid. I have trusted in you from the first. But my friendship can be nothing to a man like you. I—what am I? A failure!"

Her laugh had a trace of bitterness in its despite the properties of the pale o orbs. They reached up to the hall itself. But Mr. Tidd torrowed some horses of the neighbors; and I sent the fellows riding round the could give a sample solo now and then. Yelling in the open air doesn't hurt a fellow's voice like cussing in a room, you know, sir."

Mr. Welles nodded, with a fine appearance of

it better. You west, you shall recover!"

There was a sharp ring of pain in his voice, his band held hers tightly, his eyes glowed upon her as if he wished to force some of his own witality into her being. She smiled a little band band before the sightly his eyes glowed upon the sail of the wished to force some of his own almost triumphant, as of one who has won a what I was up to, but it is well to keep mum bewhat I was up to, but it is well to keep mum be fore a big deal."

Mr. Welles looked as if he hadn't heard.

"Our dress suit cases had gone on to the next city, and we had to go on the stage without prettying up. Jim Cheney said he couldn't remember when he'd seen so many homely men. I, as conductor, particularly missed my coat talls when I made the opening announcement. I told them how we had got left, and that it was well for singers to practise every day, and we hoped they would call for any song they wanted "Then I put the boys through a regular dollar-and-a-half programme. Mr. and Mrs. Tidd sat on the front settee. She didn't look as if she subscribed to Harper's Bazar or even the

Ladies' Home Journal; but she had a smile that I tell you the fellows just played for,—sung for, I mean.
"It was getting late, considering the hall was packed with people who would have to drive home; and I felt it was time to play the joker, a collegiate term, sir. I gave the club one look, wheeled round to the audience, and said, about

as near as I can remember:—
"' Ladies and gentlemen, we hope you have enjoyed the evening. We have. We sing in lots of oig cities, where we don't care a rap for any-body in the audience; but here you seem just ilke friends, because you are fellow-townsmen of our classmate, Philip Tidd. (Sensation.) Any of Phil's friends are our friends. He can't get down this way because he is busy leading his class up at college, and doing extra work in vacation, that will lead you to put up a tablet some time, saying this town was the birthplace of one of the world's great scientists.' (I was getting warmed up, and using pretty good language. you see.)
. Phil will be mighty glad to know you all

send your love to him; for he's true as steel, and hates awfully not to see the old faces and the old ples every vacation.' (That was an X-ray

"My! how we gave it! The club never sarg so weil. Handkerchiefs came out, all but Mr.
Tidd's. Fride was burning up his tears.

Tidd's. Pride was burning up his tears.

"You know you don't want to send people out of a ball with long faces, though. So I whispered to the club, and they broke up the meeting pered to the club, and they broke up the meeting with:—

indolent case." It is seen in achievement at in creating conditions for achievement. It is selden that the work one may desire to do can be found—it must be made. Vacant places do not wait for some one to find and fill them; they

"'O', here's to Philip Tidd! Drink him down, drink him down! Oh, here's to Philip Tidd! Drink him down. Ob, here's to Philip Tidd! He'il do credit to this town: Drink him down, drink him down! Drink him down, down, down ! "

"We had to leave early the next morning, but Mother Tidd was up to give us a breakfast fit for Mr. and Mrs. Admiral Dowey, and Mr. Tidd bung around, and looked at me as nobody

leaned over and pulled forward on his desk two photographs, saying:

"Let's take mother and sis into the family teirole. They'll like to hear this yarn.

"You know our club made a Bouthern tour last winter. I couldn't write often, but I used to telegraph the mater now and then that I didn't need my winter fishenels forwarded.

"Well, one night, we got left in a little town.

A ge-as-you-please train met a go-at-you-darned-house, used in Colonial times for provection houses, used in Colonial times for provection from attack, are still standing. The most inter
without or within. Fainters did not appear work; he can draw to himself the thought and work; he can draw to himself the thought and work; he can draw to himself the thought and the chooses if he knows how to draw on his spiritual forces.

Work; he can draw to himself the thought and work; he can draw to himself the thought and work; he can draw to himself the thought and work; he can draw to himself the thought and work; he can draw to himself the thought and the chooses if he knows how to draw on his spiritual forces.

Work; he can draw to himself the thought and the chooses if he knows how to draw on his spiritual forces.

For the most part this intense and all-out quering force lies latent in a majority of people; they difficult to transport glass.

—A few of the old block houses, or garrison houses, used in Colonial times for provection spiritual energy is an infaite, force; the more in the province of Kennebec, which is now the chooses if he knows how to draw on his spiritual forces.

For the most part this intense and all-out quering force lies latent in a majority of people; they didn't need my within in a plant and the chooses if he knows how to draw on his spiritual forces.

For the most part this intense and all-out quering forces in the chooses if he knows how to draw on his spiritual forces.

from attack, are still standing. The most interesting are the Old Garrison at East Haverbill, each one with something within its depins to be seened of wreekage. The most library touch the heart or raise the soul above the burs for the track to be cleared of wreekage. Sing are the Old Gardian at Rast Hayerbill, She talked on and on, scarcely censelous of what she said, and not thinking how she was revealing her real self to him, when she heard a "That's a queer name; and it started Jim Oraddon's Old Fort in Medford, Mass., built in

been before illness bad wasted her vitality. She teased him gayly about his other patients, and as he rose to go, she said:

"What's Phil up to that he can't come home?

"Ah, Senor, you are going so scoo? Is it to see some one nicer than I am?"

"Not so, Senorita, I am not going home yet," he answered.

"I am so glad—so glad you said that," she oried, looking at him through a mist of tears.

"Navidad is Spanish for Christmas.

"A wide of a penny was the lanoble price in 1733, and it never was much higher until after the never was much higher never was much higher until after the never was much higher never was much was the lanobe price in 1735, and it hears the professor wanted to keep him with him, vacations,

of existence.—Sydney Smith. of anstence.—sydney butter.
....That friendship only is indeed genuine when two friends, without speaking a word to each other, can nevertheless find happiness in being together.—George Eber.
....The keenness of life in this atmosphere of

love and power is unimaginable to those who have never tasted its sweetness. To experience it fully, is to be alive indeed.—Anon. .... Lose not a day in useless lamentation. Help mankind whenever you can; love them, and thank God that you have seen and known and loved on this earth, and that you have lost it

.... We should hold fast the souls which friendly fate leads to us, for they are destined for us, and no power can tear them from us if we have the courage to live, to struggle, and to die for them -Max Muller.
.... You cannot think the buckling on of the

anight's armor by his lady's hand was a mere caprice of romantic fashior. It is the type of an eternal truth—that the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it —Ruskip. ....The heart that has passed through the deep waters of stribulation is the most tender; the voice that has itself eried with pain is the most gentle; the hand that has suffered is the

The World Beautiful. BY LILIAN WHITING.

most southing ministrant in the chamber of sor-row. The best sympathizer is one who has been a partaker in the same sufferings.—Patterson.

"In order to live nobly the inward life we must arouse our conscience, that divine instinct that is within us.

"What advantage is there in believing that we have a soul, that a god dwells in us, and that the eternal life animates and supports us, if we only thereby attain to a calm and indolent ease?"—Oharbonnel.

"If only we strive to be pure and true, To each of us all there will come an bour When the tree of life will burst into fi wer And rain at our feet the glorious dower Of something grander than ever we know.

"And hearts that are striving to be more true Shall meet, even now, as in ages gone, and dimness shall die, and the 10se of dawn Oa the far-off mountains clearly shown Shall tell the story that all is now."

degree as to what constitutes spirituality, and it is not infrequently believed to be passivity and negation rather than purpose and positive energy. An amiable and sweet-natured person who drifts aimlessly in life; whose nature is pure and lovely and always inclined to the up ward way; who lives in the constant attitude of accepting God's will; who is resigned, so to speak, and regards resignation as a moral virtue, -of such an one his friends often remark that, although he contributes little to the progress of others or himself, he is yet a person spirituality." Now while these virtues may, and certainly do, enter into the spiritualization of life, they cannot alone represent that annieve-ment, nor constitute it. Spirituality is force. It is the most potent,

the most resistless, the most all-conquering force in the universe. It is executive and creative It does something. It achieves and accom-plisher. Its schievement may be seen in many various directions. It may take the form of such work for humanity as that of religious ministry, or of educational reform, or of endeavor to em-body new ideals in the social order, or of building a railroad across the continent, inventing the ocean cable or wireless telegraphy. In any event spirituality includes spiritual energy, which is force, and which manifests itself as

power.

It is not enough to pray that the kingdom of didn't remember seeing Phil homes'er.)

"'You miss Phil now, and college will miss hoping it will be many a day before the world loses Philip Tidd! I'll warrant there is one thing he's thinking of this very night,—"Home, liwed Home"; and, boys, let's give it to the many and before the world work its results outward. It must begin there if it is to work its results outward. It must begin there if it is to work its results outward. It manifests itself in a home, in a computity. It manifests itself in a home, in a computity. It manifests itself.

are created out of new combinations of circum-

stances and concitions. They are created by the power of spiritual energy.

This creation, however, is by no means that of outward inquiry or visible seeking. Its work lies far deeper, and consists in an understanding of the law. All life is twofold: it has its ethereal and its physical side. Before any purpose or plan is precipitated into the outer and objective world, it can be controlled, shaped, determined in the ethereal world. All this subtle atmospher is plastic, and the spiritual energy can create the very conditions tavorable to the fulf And To n choked a little, and stopped rather suddenly.

Mr. Welles tucked the cushions under Tom's bandaged leg, and said,—

Very business in may sit down alone in peace and exhibitantion of his nobler purposes and aspirations and formulate his thought. He may bandaged leg, and said, bandaged leg, and said,—
"Yes, I guess that was the best benefit concert you ever gave, if you didn't make a cent."—
Christian Register.

HISTORICAL.

HISTORICAL.

Few of the early houses in New England were painted, or colored, as it was called, either the superince or make, or the house that he will build, or the friend with whom he would have companiouship; any ideal in the line of achievement or of surroundings that he longs to realize in outward living; and if he know the law, he may so stamp this purpose on the plastic artist atmosphere that it takes form and substance in the outer world, as an inevitable result. One She was so fair and beautiful, so patient and gentic, so ready with her soit "Gracias," for every little service.

El Benor Doctor talked to ber of many things.

Bl Benor Doctor talked to ber of many things.

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Bl Benor Doctor talked to ber of many things.

Bl Benor Doctor talked to ber of many talked never learned to recline on a many to the early house

is drawn upon the larger is the supply, and it is given to man to use and to use now and here. It is his birthright. Spiritability of life lies in recognizing and using this exhaustless force to create the conditions in which one may be the, most useful to others, and in which he shall find the greatest happiness and harmony for himself.

Charbonnel's expression for this great truth is
that man must arouse his conscience. But there would be useful to him in his lessons, if he had are not in the control of the same of the

Of wavy gra s, and reads a debonair

s And gentle tale of love and languishment?

Returning home at evening, with an ear

Catching the note of Philomel,—an eye

Watching the salling cloudlet's bright career,

He mourns that day so soon has glided by, R'en like the passage of an angel's tear That falls through the clear ether silently.

Not even the tenderest heart Nor bext our own, Knows half the reasons why We smile or sigh.

Old friends and true friends, D 'n't talk to me of new friends, Toe old are the heat Who book their names as through friends

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare After the toll of the day, And it smooths the furrows plewed by care, The lines on the forehead you once called fair, In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say " You are kind, I love you, my dear," each night, But it sends a thrill through your heart, I find, For love is tender, love is nlind As we climb life's rugged height.

IN THE HEART. If no kindly thought or word We can give, some soul to bless; If our hands, from hour to hour, Do no deeds of gentleness;

If to lone and weary ones

Yet 'tis winter in the heart! If we strive to lift the gloom From a dark and burdened life: If we seek to buil the storm

Of our fallen brother's strife: If we bid all bate and seorn From the spirit to depart,-Tho' 'tis winter in the sky, Yet 'tis summer in the heart! -George Cooper

On me thy providence bath shone With geatle, smiling rays; O let my lips and life make known Thy goodness and thy praise. All bounteous Lord, thy grace impart; O teach me to improve Thy g fts, with ever-grateful heart; And crown them with thy love!

There is a cry in Bathlehem town-Hark, O my soul!
'Tis of the Babe that wears the crown; It telieth us that man is free— That He redeemeth all and me. The night is sped—behold the morn— Sing, O my soul! The Christ is born! -Eugene Field.

You may kick and you may cuff The dudelet if you will, But the odor of the cigarette Clings round about him still.

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The Republican has profound faith that a larger prosperity, a greater power and wider insu-ence are to be attained for the United State by as rict adherence to our traditional princisples in the home government and in foreign relations than by an imitation of the policies and methods of the European monarchies. believes in the expansion of our commerces everywhere, and of our domain over contiguous territory by peaceful and natural processes. To the advancement of these ideas The Rapphilican dedicates track our in the The Republican dedicates itself anew in this time of the republic's peril from misguided

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From the New York Tribune. Frank Work's Story of Dick Swiveiler.

One of the sights of the town for horse men who visit New York is the private mable of Frank Work, in West 56th street, ment door to Carnegie Hall. Tae place is me of the finest horse homes in the city, and it shelters one of the most notable sollections of trotting roadsters in the world. In company with the Western reinsman, "Jack" Curry, and the Beston horseman, Herbeit Gray, who oks after the turt interests of Thomas W. Lawson, a reporter of the Tribune wisited the piace last week. Mr. Work had Just come in to order Barnett , (2 15) hooked up for his regular morning drive. While Charles Mell, the foreman, was getting the shapely big bay mare ready, her owner sat in the dining room of his laxurious apartents upstairs and talked interestingly about his equine pets, particularly the famous old pole team, Edward (2.19) and Dick Swiveller (2.18).

Mr. Work's strong attachment for his horses was brought out foreibly when old Bwiveller, in his 30th year, lay down and clied about a week ago. The old horse somehow got down while he was loose in the exercising room of the big stable, and not rise. Foreman Mell thought he had frastured a bone in the shoulder, but his owner attributed the trable to an ck of spinal meningitis. E erything saible was done to relieve his suffering. Mr. Work would not leave his stable. Himself past 80 years old, he watched over the dying horse until after midnight. When it ame evident that old Swivelier's end was mear, Mr. Work put him to sleep by adminering chloroform.

"I thought it was the humane thing to

do," said he.
"How did you come to buy the old horses, Mr. Work?" inquired "Jack" Carry, hoping to hear the story of Edward and Swiveller.

The veteran horseman blew the smoke from his eight toward the ceiling reflec Mively for a moment, and then said:

" A friend of mine raw Edward out West early in the campaign of 1878, and acwised me to buy him for a road horse. When I heard that he was only 15 hands and an inch high I decided shat I didn't want him. But I kept watch of his performances through the Grand Circuit that year, and when the horses reached Prov!ence I went over to see Elward race He was entered against Dick Swiveller. Powers and one or two others. for a purse of \$500 or \$600. I had no thought of buying Swivelier until I saw the two horses go to the front in the first heat and trot stride for stride from wire to wire just like a double team. It was one of the finest spectacles I ever saw on a race track, and it captivated me completely. At I remember it, Swiveller won the first heat in about 2.17. The time was announced at 2.21 or 2.22, however. B fore the second chestnut horse; 'Jammy' Golden grove Swiveller. The second heat was like the first, Elward and Swivalier trotting the full mile like a team. The bay horse won time as before. Tae third heat went to Edward after another close contest. It was after old 'Joek' Bowen had won this heat with Elward in 2-19 that he came up to where I stood and said: 'Buy him. He's the fastest young horse I ever pulled a line

"To make allong story short Elward won the race. His true time in that third heat was about two seconds faster than the udges announced. My recollection is that he trotted the mile in 2 17. I at once began to negot ate for both Elward and Seiveller, d finally bought them. Elward cost me

It was nearly a year afterward that I got the other horse. For Swiveller I gave Reckord, got second money.

Jimmy' Golden \$15,000 and another horse. I sook them up to Saratoga, -the best place in the world for horses, -and drove them on the sandy roads there for some time.

"One day after I came back to the city and had driven the team up to Piect wood, the talk on the clubbouse plazza turned to souble teams. William H. Vanderbilt, 'Shep' Knapp and a lot of other road riders were there. I took the ground that two trotters well matched could go faster together than either of them could go in single harness. 'Shep' and Vanderbilt ridicaled the idea. Elward and Swiveller were standing under the sheds back of the alubhouse, and I took them out to prove the truth of my argument. They were just as they had come from my stable downtown, untrained and not in any way fitted for a fast trial. I took the reins, while Vanderbilt and 'Shep' Knapp got out their watches to take the time. They were very sure the team couldn't go to the half better than 1.15, but when they eams to look at their watches they found the distance had been covered in 1.08%.

"The best time on record for teams was then 2,23, made by Vanderbilt's Small Hopes and Lady Mas, and this burst of speed at a 2.17 gait by Elward and Swiveller caused something of a stir. I made the statement when I got out of the wagon that my team could beat the record of the Vanderbilt pair. 'Shep' offered to bet \$1000 they couldn't do it, and we made a match right there. I got 'Daa' Mase to drive the team, and when the day of the trial came on they turned the Fleetwood track in 2.19. Then 'Shep' said to me:

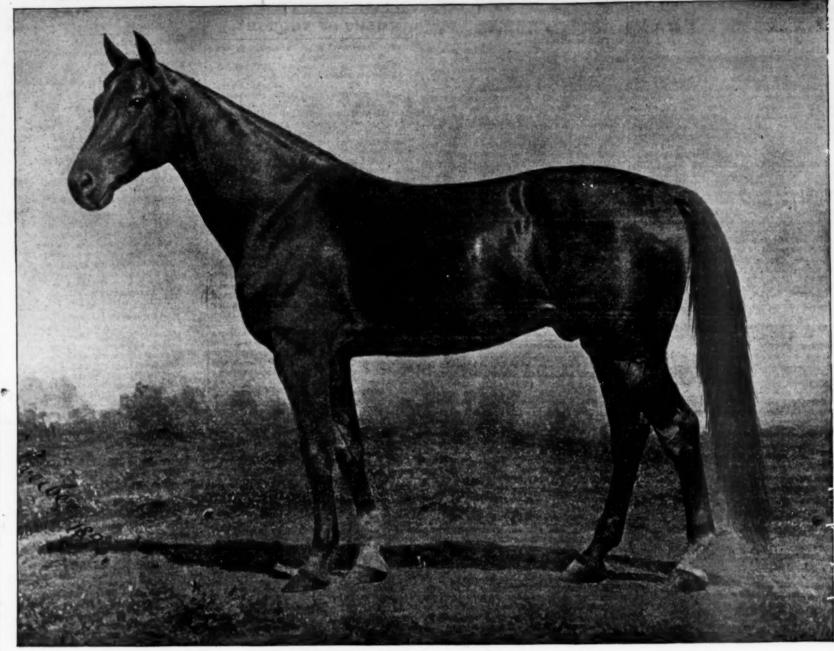
"You're got my thousand; now I'll make another match for the same amount. You take the team and I'll take the record -2.19. 'All right,' I said 'it's a go. I thought it wouldn't be safe to let Mace drive again under the circumstances, so I got 'Johnny' Murphy to handle them this time. I told 'Johnny' how to drive the ' Don't let them go down to the half faster than about 1.06,' said I, " but when you get there, send 'em for home as fast as you can.' Murphy smiled when I talked about their going to the half in 1.06.

"' You must be a lunatic,' said he, ' to talk about going there in 1.06. Why, they'll be in luck if they get there in 108.' Well, 'Johnny' got in, and tried to follow instructions. But he let them trot the first half in 1.05, a 2 10 gait. It was too fast. It pumped them out, but they got ne in 2 16%, winning 'Shep's' thousand,

and beating Vanderbilt's team out of sight "'Saep' was thunderstruck, but he wanted more. 'Now yon've got \$2000 of my money,' he sail. 'Give me another chance. I'd take the new record for \$2000. and you take the team.' I took the team, but stipulated that the trial should be made at Providence, where there was a fast track. The trial took place in 1884. Murphy drove

the team in 2.16½." H-re the octogenarian horseman told the time made by his pet trottars 15 years ago in each quarter of their record-breaking mile, stating the details of the performance with a degree of precision and clearness as great as if the mile had been trotted yester-

day.
"Old Swiveller was a fast horse right up



EDGEMARK (4), 2.16, SIRE OF TOMBOY, 2.10 1-2.

to the day of his death," continued Mr. favorite, fifth, Edward sixth, Walter seventh, as he likes, and discarding those which he does Work. "Only a few years ago my son drove him up to Fleetwood one day and gave him a spin on the track to satisfy next heat with Anodyne, and won it in conservation about this matter. If they

1 14, 1.13, 1.12, 1 11 and 1 10. I'll just wager started. The third heat was a horse race. was 'Joek' Bowen was put up behind you a bottle of wine that he trots the half in Outsiders thought that Anodyne won it, 1.06,' The major bought the wine, for my and his driver claimed the heat, but Clover son drove Swivelier the half mile in 1 052. got the verdict, and Anodyne was placed Edward made his record more than 21 years second. ago, yet he is a fast horse today. He gets just as much care as if he were in training to beat his record. He is shod regularly R chord was determined to win. Parties once a month, and is turned out in the exer- who had spoken to Mr. Jennings a sout the cising room downstairs every day. I hope race several days previously accused Mr. the old fellow will live to be 40 years old." Jennings of playing false, but they did him

> Park in 1877, in a race for the 2 80 class. repeated to him the conversation that the The other starters in this race were Ano- other horsemen had with him, but as Mr. dyne, Hiram Woodrnff, Clover, Belle Jennings had nothing invested in the pool Hiram Woodruff, a bay stallion, had won in 2.26, but it was Edward that forced him in straight heats, time 2.28, 2.30, 2.37. The out that time. Maine-bred gelding Anodyne, owned by Mr.
>
> It was then too dark to finish the race they should, all things considered, then it would be just and right to relieve them of this tax by that night, so it was postponed until the following it on some other events if there are any Bangor, Me, and driven by the late Charley lowing day, Oct. 19. The drivers were

well that Reckord was confident that he Pools were then sold in Lafeyette Hall, Bowdoin square, evenings before the races came off. Mr. Jennings was not a betting man, and as it was thought that Anodyne's trip on the boat, together with his race at Beacon Park, had not improved his chances for winning, Mr. thing. Charley Reskord, who knew what Anodyne could do, went to a friend and told him to put his money on the chestnut son of the Ross colt. He did so.

Taerace (Mystic Park) was on the card for Oct. 18, and when the bell rang nine horses scored for the word. Hiram Woodruff, which had won at Beacon Park, took the first heat in 2.27. Belle Oakley, driven by John Trout, inished second, Clover third, Anodyne fourth, Dick Moore, trainer Golden's old

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Major Dickinson that he was still quite a 228, with Balle Oakley second again, flaure to win something they are certain to lose trotter. The major made a guess before George started him up that he would trot fourth and Dick Moore fifth, etc. The half a mile in 1 15.

Edward in third position, Hiram Woodruff and even when they do figure to win sometime they do figure to win their books will not show a ballation to trot, and Mr. "'H-'Il beat that,' said I. 'He'll beat Golden drew him before the next heat was table to beset them, so many chances our a bottle of wine that he trots the half in Outsiders thought that Anodyne won it.

At this stage of the game matters becam decid dly interesting. It was evident that The first time that the writer ever saw an injustice. He had told his driver not t Edward, mentioned above, was at Mystic give Anodyne a hard race, in fact, ha Oakley, Lady D., Walter, Dick Moore and box the driver of Anodyne decided to make Billy E4. The same lot of horses had met it a lively race and win it if he could. He the previous week at Beacon Park, and sent Anodyne for the fourth heat, and got

given some advice by the judges, and trainer board a steamer a few days before the Bea- evident from Reckord's manner that he was con Park race. Owing to some mishap determined to win if possible, and just as That this would be a great convenience to own to the boat the horse was on board for several days, and for the last day or two
determined to win it possible, and just as
the boat the horse was on board for sevapparent that the others were equally as
eral days, and for the last day or two
determined to beat him. The heat was a
eral days, and for the last day or two had neither hay nor grain. He raced so very pretty one from start to finish. It was a particular race the 15th of June than he will well that Reckord was confident that he could beat these horses at Mystic Park where they were to meet the following back aids pull well inside the distance flag. where they were to meet the following week. Some of the other parties who has horses in that race were of the same sulky wheel like a shadow. Reckord ally glad to do so everybody knows. They had shad to do so everybody knows. They opinion. They went to Mr. Jennings, the was unusually industrious. He had want some reasonable assurance, however owner of Anodyne, and asked him if he the pole and did not allow Edward when such late entrance stakes are given there wanted to give his horse a hard race and to get an inch the advantage. When will be entries enough to fill them, and there fast record," " because if you do not," they Golden made his drive at the short said, there is a stallion in the race whose distance Reckord shook Anodyne up and owner had just as lief give him a (a-t) applied his whip vigorously to the sulky record as not and we shall play him to win." shaft. The down-East horse responded and won the heat by a short margin in 2.25 taking a holiday rest. Doubtless they'll soon break loose again, and then there will be no end won the heat by a short margin in 2.25 closed it with a record of 2 30. He took a of all sorts of norse traffit. Just now the buying record of 2 19 at Providence, R. I., the following year. This was the race described by Mr. Work. Dick Swiveller won first and second heats in 2.22, 2 19, and Edward the ring" then thought they had a soft sure Chief, another son tof Rysdyk's Hambletonian

the name of Honest Bill. He was bred at Hambletonian. The dam of Anodyne was and we come to the old humdrum again while it by Young Hogarth, also known as the Davis lasts, which isn't always. Augusta, Me.

Lexington (Ky.), Notes.

An effort is now being made by a number of corsemen against what they call "winter-closing stakes." It is not specially relevent that some of these horsemen have themselves given stakes when they were track owners, and that are in the business, and that of two horses anytheir stakes were of the winter-closing variety; it does not follow from that circumstance that they other not, the one that is well advertised will did not want about all they could get, just as they are charged with wanting all they care charged with wanting all they care charged. Identify the street of the str is too great to take. Octain threats are also not think enough of him to advertise him be gen-made against the tracks that continue to offer erally is. stakes of this character. They are to be boy-cotted, and all sorts of dire vengeance is to be as a stock horse till be was 17 or 18 years of

contend that if they wait till every owner has guid opportunity to test his coits before making his entries they will only be made where there is a reasonable certainty of winning; that they will by the time the race is trotted flad they will by the time the race is trotted flad themselves with a stake in which there is nothing but winners, and they have much more to pay in the way of stakes than they receive in the way of entries, and that if they pursue the advice if they are sure to given the most provided. If not, make a geiding of him and be done with given the most phese gentlemen they are sure to given the m by these gentlemen they are sure to find themselves in this unpleasant predicament to pay. Your horse many be slow in making a start, but when a horse that has been well adpelled to make entries in them unless he sees in that there are a number of associations, and with a rush. It you have confidence in bim by hat any horseman has the option of taking such all means advertise him and give other people the

ame confidence. They won't have it till you do People generally think that an owner has very it to not only natural but eminently proper little respect for his stallion if he won't advertise him, and people are generally right about it, toc.

If a horse is really good a liberal supply of

very few such that reached g success when about too old to be of much more service. But this is not what ow pers want towadays. They want their reputations made wills they are young enough to do their owners some good who wants a horse that has the true elements of greatness in him to pass the days of hit y the above vigor in obscurity, and then to fame up like a dying canole just at the end of his career. When people begin to know what he is he's gone and they say: "What a wonderful norse he was and what a pity he did not have better opportunities when he was young." This has been the late of many a great horse, and all on account of an upenterprising owner. Or such a horse it may often be written, "A victim of wasted opportunities." I have never addressed the readers othe BREEDER of the little subject before, but now on the Deginning of the last year of the century stallion owners cannot think to despite. bound to provide, that they must make their calculations on the safe side. Even then they may be losers. If they cannot always make money closing their stakes early, how then do they expect to come out winners closing them late? There is no class of men more interested in trotting meetings than the horsemen, for it trotting meetings are not successful they cannot singe, and if they cantot do this there will be neither purses nor stakes to win.

How many trotting meetings came out largely about in 1889? Has any one figured it ou? I have heard of none that made any extravagant sum. I do not know that it is contended that the late-closing stakes pay any more than their just proportions to the meetings. If they do not, and the meetings do not receive any more than is absolutely necessary for them to get along with, on the whole, I do not just see how they can ciose very much later than they Co. If it were icable to show how these early-closing events pay a higher tax to the associations that placing it on some other events if there are any Moines, Ia., next year, and the probabilities petter able to bear it.

are that will take place the first week in If any a gaitable plan car be extremely pleased to find the dates on the early closing events move up a month or two more should be no two or three entries for one en trance fee unless they are given to all alike.

Tuese are the merry Christmas times, when people for a little season quit swapping, buying and selling horses. Just now they appear to be

It is rather an odd thing to stand on the brink Jennings, who did not wish to have next three in 2 19, 2 21, 2 22. Edward's sire of a departing century and see it take its fare-Anodyne eruelly treated, decided that he was Masteriode (also known as Fisk's nitr, and not one among millions can witness did not care to have his horse win. The Hambletonian), a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian introduced a sight more than once in a lifetime. It is not every one such a sight more than once in a lifetime. It is not every that a new year is about betting fraternity who were "inside the tonian. Dick Swiveller was by Walkill enough for most of us that a new year is about to begin. The same round of duties open up before the greater part of us. Fre Anodyne (2 25) was at first raced under quently a little bumdrom, but no matter for that, the name of Honest Bill. He was bred at Rangely, Me. His sire, the Ross colt, was a great-grandson of Harpinus, by Bishop's sort, but generally the variety does not last long.

Horse, from the fact that he was owned by At any rate, the buy ng and selling of 1899 is Sylvanus Davis, then the leading black-smith and best judge of trotting stock in Phillips, 'Me. Tais Young Hogarth was by a fast running horse brought from some. mence to organize them, and they will be look by a fast running horse brought from some-where in the Provinces to the vicinity of a stables. The men who have stallions will locate them, and if they expect to do much with them will commedce advertising them. These gentle man have now fully learned the salutary leason that it does not answer the purpose to keep their lights under bushels. They now have experience enough to know that however great the stallion it is necessary to let the world know that they

wreaked upon them.

On the o her hand, the associations may well time. The merits of Electioneer as a stallion can be a stallion on that if the merits of Electioneer as a stallion on the merits of Electioneer as a stallion of the merits of tend that if they walt till every owner has were unknown till he was about 14 or 15

forms us that Admiral Dewey, who took a record of 2.281 as West Kingston, R. I., in September, is by Aristocrat, son of Dieator. Mr. Carruthers assures us, also, that the bay mare Georgie R, by Hambletonian George, has a record of 226½ instead of 2 23} as has been stated. H · sava she tork this record at Woon: ocket in 1896 and ste has never reduced it. A HARD DAY'S WORK she uld bring the reward of a good bed for your horse. The best hed for

Samuel Carra hers, Apponang, R. L., in-

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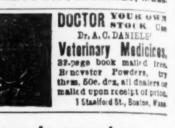
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